Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,592. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SITE OF THE NEW COURT

Views of Lawyers Who Want the Appellate Division Down Town.

VARIOUS OPINIONS AS TO GOWNS

Delos McCurdy Would Let the Justices Sit Where They Please—Opinions of Warren Higley and Others.

Several lawyers were asked yesterday to give their views upon the question of having the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sit in a building adjoining the one to be erected by the Bar Association in West Forty-fourth Street, and also as to the wearing of gowns by the Justices of the court.

A reporter for The New-York Times called on Delos McCurdy to obtain his views upon the proposed changes. Mr. McCurdy was busily engaged at the time, but he said that on so important a matter he would lay all business aside and see the reporter.

Upon being ushered into Mr. McCurdy's sanctum the reporter discovered him trying to look sedate. After greeting the reporter cordially Mr. McCurdy said:

"Young man, it does not matter what my opinion upon this important matter of the location of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court may be, the court will set where the court——pleases. I am in favor of letting it sit where it wishes to sit. Nature has provided for that to a great extent, and I do not wish to interefere in the matter. It might inconvenience the court.

"The argument that the Justices will be near the Bar Association's library if the court is held up town is—well, the Justices have reached many conclusions in the past without having the Bar Association's library any nearer than it is now, and I presume that they will be able to do the same thing hereafter."

"What do you think about the members of the new court wearing gowns?" Mr. McCurdy was asked.

"I am sufficiently indifferent to that equally important matter," he replied, "to allow them to attire themselves as they see fit. I don't care to clothe them. If they will feel more comfortable with gowns than they will feel without gowns, then I am in favor of their wearing gowns; but if they will feel more comfortable without gowns than they will feel with gowns, then I am not in favor of their wearing gowns. But I do not see how it is possible for them to feel as comfortable with gowns as without gowns.

"Now, as to that Judge that Mr. Shearman saw take off his shoes and place his stockinged feet on the bench twenty-five years ago. It is highly probable that he has taken them down since Mr. Shearman saw him put them up. If by putting his feet on the bench he cooled his head, it was not an unmitigated evil to have him put them up. So long as he kept his head level it didn't matter where he put his feet. And then, again, it was a matter of small moment whether he had his shoes on or off when he put his feet on the bench, for it goes without saying that he didn't decide the case with his feet, and it may have kept his head clear to keep his feet cool.

"You will see that I have duly considered the propositions that you have placed before me, and I will once more proceed to be busy."

Whereupon Mr. McCurdy thrust his hands into his trousers pockets, turned to his window, and solemnly contemplated the brilliant sky over the New-Jersey hills.

Warren Higley said: "The United States courts, the county courts, and the business section of the city are inseparable, and the new court should be down town with the others. The United States courts will never be moved up town, and that will tend to keep the others down town. I cannot conceive of any reason why the courts should go up to Forty-third or Forty-fourth Street.

"If that court were to sit so far up town, lawyers could not attend to their business, and it might work irreparable loss to clients. As it is now, we can watch our cases in all the courts. This we could not do if they were two or three miles apart. Time is a matter of tremendous moment in these days, and is of so much importance that it should be one of the first things for consideration when the question of locating the court is finally decided.

"I believe in clothing the representatives of the Government in a manner befitting the dignity of the offices that they hold, and am heartily in favor of the Justices of the new court wearing gowns. Law is the highest power in the land, and anything that will make it more respected should be adopted. Gowns will have a restraining influence upon all in the courtroom who observe the administration of justice. They would create a respect that does not now exist. They would change the atmosphere of the courts and elevate the feelings for the Judges. Many men, upon seeing our Judges on the bench, have a feeling that 'I am just as good as that fellow,' and respect him no more than they do themselves. While they are just as good as the Judge is before the law of the Republic, they are not as good as he is while he holds the high office to which he has been called and is engaged in performing the functions of that office.

"I think I would have all Justices and Judges wear gowns. The gown will tend to dignify the Justice himself, and perhaps that would not be one of the least of the blessings that it might confer. It would cause him to recognize the dignity of the high office that he holds, and the more he feels the dignity and importance of his office the greater will be his hesitation before he does anything to bring disrespect upon it."

"I should have the new court down town," said Nathaniel Myers. "It would be impossible to conduct business as it should be conducted with the courts spread over the city. A busy lawyer cannot get about from one section of the city to another and do justice to his clients. He must watch all of their interests at once, and this will be impossible unless the courts are near together.

"Gowns have a beneficial effect in the courtroom, upon both the wearer and the observer, and should be worn by the Justices. They are as appropriate to the bench as certain forms of dress are for certain other occasions. A man changes his dress to attend funerals and weddings out of respect to the occasion, and Justices should respect their offices and dress accordingly. The gowns would cover many unseemly appearances upon the bench."

Edmond Kelly, who spent many years in the practice of law before the French courts in Paris, said:

"I am greatly in favor of having the Justices of the new court wear gowns. I believe that it will have a beneficial effect upon the Justices themselves, and upon those who will have occasion to practice before them. My experience abroad has thoroughly convinced me of this. I would also have the lawyers wear gowns; it would add to their dignity and would have a good influence upon them generally.

"The court should sit down town in close proximity to the Court House. The Bar Association's library is a grand thing, but it would be of little or no use to lawyers or Judges while attending upon the court. I have my working library in my office, as most lawyers have, and must remain here to meet my clients. Lawyers cannot afford the time to go to a court so far from the centre of business. They must stay where their clients can find them. Our clerks can watch the calendars if the courts are close together, and can summon us in time to appear when they are reached. If they want to expedite business they should keep the courts close together."

Edward S. Rapallo said he was in favor of having the court sit somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the present Court House, unless something of greater importance than the convenience of the lawyers and their clients shall control the selection of the location for the court.

"I fail to see what can be of more importance in considering the subject," he said, "and, therefore, expect to see the court sit down town. The advantages that the Justices might derive from being near the Bar Association's library might be considered, but they can have the same advantages down town.

"I believe in surrounding our courts with a certain amount of formality that will add dignity and impressiveness to their acts, and I believe that the wearing of gowns by the Justices will tend to do this."

A "LOTTERY KING" IN CUSTODY

Police Raid the Office of John Wurzberger in Wilkesbarre, Penn.—Evidence of an Extensive Business.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 14.—Chief of Police Briggs and a squad of policemen raided the "commission brokerage" office of John Wurzberger and arrested the inmates. Wurzberger is known all over Northeastern Pennsylvania as the "Lottery King of Luzerne County," his brokerage business, it is said, being merely a blind. For the last ten years he has been selling tickets openly, and it is estimated he did a business of over $120,000 a year.

Wurzberger was taken before Mayor Nichols, and, after a hearing, was fined $50 and held under $500 bail for court.

The police found several thousand dollars' worth of tickets of all the lotteries doing business, and also lists of his regular customers, showing that bankers, doctors, lawyers, and prominent business men were spending large sums monthly through Wurzberger's agency.

The raid was made at the instance of The Wilkesbarre Times, the editor of the paper appearing as the prosecutor. The Times to-night states that it has proof that the late George A. Lohman put $1,100 in the lottery shortly before he committed suicide, and that ex-Banker Rockafellow, now in the Eastern Penitentiary, sunk thousands of dollars in lottery tickets. Wurzberger had agents in surrounding towns, and it is alleged also used the United States mails extensively in conducting his business.

Wurzberger's victims included all classes of people, hundreds of ignorant Polish and Hungarian miners spending all their savings for tickets. The arrest and confiscation of the list of customers created much consternation, and the Mayor was besieged by prominent people, who pleaded with him to have their names suppressed.

CHILD KILLED IN SPITE OF FENDER

It Passed Over Him and He Was Wedged Under the Wheels.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 14.—George Adams, six years old, of 139 Morris Street, was killed by Trolley Car 166 of the Bayonne line, at Warren and Grand Streets, this afternoon.

The car was provided with a fender, but it failed to work. Instead of picking the lad up it passed over him. He was wedged under the wheels so that it was impossible to release his body until the car was lifted from the tracks.

The motorman, Michael Kehoe, was locked up on a charge of manslaughter.

Lunched at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mrs. Cleveland, assisted by Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Smith Russell at an informal lunch at the White House this afternoon.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, this evening gave a dinner in honor of the natal day of the King of Italy. The list of guests included many prominent officials and representatives of society.

One Year for Water Purveyor Ward.

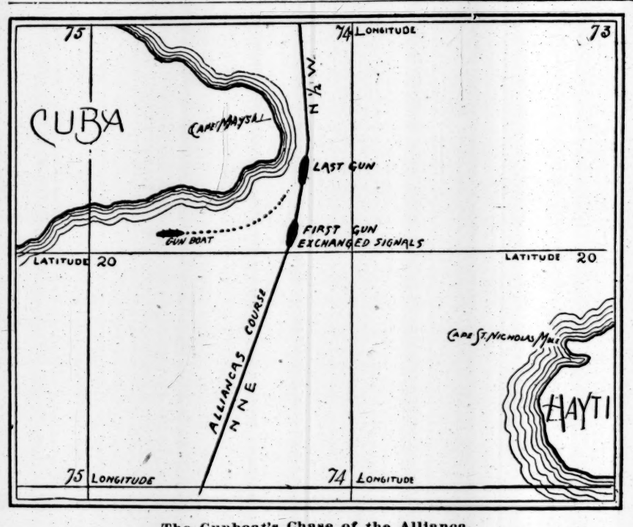
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 14.—Thomas Ward, Water Purveyor of Kearney, who was charged with converting $800 of the town funds to his own use, was arraigned for trial in the General Sessions Court this afternoon.

He pleaded guilty, and Judge Hudspeth sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and also fined him $500.

Gov. Morton Goes to Loon Lake.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—Gov. and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, and Miss Corning, and other prominent people in the social set of Albany and New-York formed a party which left late to-day for Loon Lake in the Adirondacks. They will put up at and spend several days in the woods, not returning to town until Tuesday next.

Special Excursion to Jamaica.
By PLANT STEAMSHIP LINE from Port Tampa, March 16. New-York office, 261 Broadway. Telephone 3696 Cortlandt.—Adv.



The Gunboat's Chase of the Alliance.

SPAIN CALLED TO ACCOUNT

A Message Sent to Madrid About the Alliance Affair.

ITS PURPORT NOT MADE PUBLIC

Mr. Uhl Says, However, It Was the "Proper" Thing—No Word Yet from the Consul General at Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—That there is impatience here because of the composure with which the State Department is taking up the Alliance case was to be expected. Whenever any occasion arises in which the Government might make a mistake by ill-considered and summary action following uneasy contact with a foreign Government, the disposition on the part of critics to administer censure while the subject is hot, assuming, rather unreasonably, that the officers upon whom devolve the duty for proper assertion of the power and responsibility of the Administration possibly may fail to consider the business from all points. The illness of the Secretary of State and the absence of the President may both be mentioned as good reasons why the State Department has not declared fully any public policy in the treatment of the Alliance matter. Bearing this in mind, however, naval officers are confident that if a Spanish gunboat had made the mistake of attempting to overhaul a British merchant vessel carrying the mail flag of the United Kingdom, some of the vessels of the British West Indian squadron would by this time have been in Havana Harbor, prepared to see that no mistakes should occur there, meanwhile waiting to hear, after a proper diplomatic demand had been made, the answer of Spain to the Government assailed.

An old naval officer, who usually grows hot about indifference to the United States flag, said to-day that he did not sympathize with the naval expectation that summary treatment should be accorded to Spain for this derelection. "There is no use in treating Spanish naval officers like other naval officers," he said. "They are not like our own, nor are they like the officers of the British Navy. They do not know anything about international law, they know little about navigation, they are not particular about discipline, and their ships in action would be more dangerous to them than to their enemy. The ship that fired upon the Alliance may confess that it was not conscious of any offense, and the Government readily will compel the officer to apologize; the flag will be saluted, and there will be every assurance that it was a mistake. It does not cost the Spaniard an effort to take off his hat and say, 'I am sorry.'"

Mr. Uhl, the Acting Secretary of State, said late this afternoon that "proper" representations had been made to the Madrid Government through United States Minister Taylor. When pressed for particulars he added that the dispatch to Mr. Taylor had been forwarded about noon, after he had consulted with Secretary Gresham at the latter's rooms at the Arlington, but he declined to indicate the nature of the "representations," saying he did not think he would be justified in giving the public even the essence of his communication. He said that nothing had been received by the State Department from any one except Capt. Crossman relative to the war ship which fired upon the Alliance, and that Consul General Williams at Havana had not made a report. Capt. Crossman did not communicate with the department to-day.

The Navy Department has not received thus far any advices bearing on the matter, and it is not believed that it will be called upon until, perhaps, the President shall return and there is a meeting of the Cabinet. "The Navy Department is the Sheriff in cases of this kind," said one prominent officer this afternoon "If it shall be decided that the firing upon the Alliance requires an American demonstration in Cuban waters, then the department will assume the responsibility. Until the Administration shall reach a decision on this point the department naturally will not take any action."

The statement at the Department of State that something like a remonstrance had been filed with the Spanish Government indicated that there has not been much loss of time in the negotiations to secure reparation, if it is due, for the firing upon the Alliance. If anything more than the diplomatic action of our representative in Spain shall be required, the United States easily will command the power to make good a demand. Spain has now in her West Indian fleet nothing larger than a gunboat of less than 1,000 tons, unless it be one cruiser. The United States has within easy call the best fleet that ever left the shores of this country. If it should go to Havana to urge any demand that the Government might deem it necessary to urge, it would present a very respectable force to support a pacific demand.

CAPT. CROSSMAN'S FORMAL REPORT

Will Be Forwarded to Washington with a Chart.

Although the evidence submitted by Capt. James A. Crossman of the American mail steamship Alliance, which has been fully corroborated by officers of the vessel, is too direct and circumstantial to admit of much doubt as to the Alliance having been outside of Spanish waters when fired upon by the Spanish gunboat, the claim has nevertheless been questioned.

Those who are well informed on international laws governing such cases say that the fact of the Alliance having been inside instead of outside of the marine league, as claimed, would in a degree mitigate the offense, but would still offer no valid excuse for the affront.

In reply to his formal report of the case to the State Department, Capt. Crossman yesterday received the following communication:

To Capt. James Crossman, Commander of the Alliance:

Sir: I have received your letter of March without date, but which reached the department to-day, March 13, which reports the circumstances under which the above named steamship, on her homeward voyage from Colon, Colombia, to New-York, off the North Cuban Coast, on the 8th inst., was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat.

The department desires to receive from you a statement of fact in the form of an affidavit, accompanied, if possible, by a sketch-chart showing the course of the Alliance in passing Cape Maysi, and the distance of the vessel from the nearest point of the Island of Cuba.

The affidavit should be explicit upon these two points.

Awaiting such, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWIN F. UHL, Acting Secretary.

When seen yesterday afternoon, Capt. Crossman was engaged in drafting a reply to the letter. He declined to furnish a copy for publication until after the original has been received at Washington. He said he would also send a chart with the letter, with the position of his ship and that of the Spanish gunboat dotted upon it.

An artist for The New-York Times was permitted to make a sketch of that portion of the chart showing the relative positions of the two vessels and the Alliance's proximity to the nearest headland.

No credence is attached to the report which was printed yesterday alleging that twenty-four hours before the Alliance arrived here the Spanish Minister in Washington had been informed of the affair through the arrival at Havana of another Spanish gunboat. It is further alleged in the report that the Alliance was within one mile of land, and was in close proximity to a small schooner which was then under surveillance. Officers of the Alliance said yesterday that that part of the report was too absurd to discuss.

CALLS IT A PURE FABRICATION.

The Spanish Minister Does Not Believe Capt. Crossman's Story.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Señor Murnaga, the Spanish Minister, expressed the opinion to-night that the story of Capt. Crossman of the firing on the Alliance was a pure fabrication. He said that all efforts on his part to secure information on the subject from the Spanish authorities in Cuba had been unsuccessful.

"I have received a cablegram from the Captain General of Cuba," said the Minister, "in answer to my telegram asking for the facts in the case, and he reports that nobody in Havana seems to know anything about this affair. He says that the naval commander of the station of Havana has ordered inquiries to be made at Santiago de Cuba and at Gibara, which are the nearest places to the point where the supposed outrage was committed.

"It is strange that if the firing was done by a Spanish ship that no vessel flying the colors of that country has yet put into a Spanish port and reported the occurrence. If the vessel had been a Spanish one her commander would undoubtedly have some purpose in firing, and it is but natural that he should communicate on the subject with his Government.

"In the circumstances, I can but believe that no Spanish vessel has committed the alleged outrage, and there are no pirates in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba.

"Of course, until the whole matter is sifted, I shall make every endeavor to secure information, and to this end I have already sent a cablegram to Spain informing the authorities of the matter and giving concisely the opinions of the press.

"What I consider would be fair to my Government and to the Government of the United States as well would be for this Government to secure the affidavits of Capt. Crossman, his crew, and passengers. I am sure they will not agree with each other, and I believe that is the best course to be taken."

The Minister said he would receive information by cable from Cuba as soon as a clue could be had by the authorities there.

May Have Been the Nuevo Espana.

TAMPA, Fla., March 14.—"If the Alliance was fired on, as there is no reason to doubt, from the statement of Capt. Crossman," said a well-informed passenger on the Olivette, which arrived from Cuba to-day, "it must have been the torpedo cruiser Nuevo Espana which fired the shots. That ship has been painted black since being assigned to shore patrol duty."

The Nuevo Espana is known to be on the east coast, and is only capable of running fifteen to seventeen knots an hour, which accounts for the ease with which the Alliance distanced her.

Nothing Known Officially in Havana.

HAVANA, March 14.—Nothing is known here officially as to a Spanish cruiser's firing upon the American steamer Alliance off the Cuban coast last week. The Department of Marine Affairs has telegraphed to Santiago and Gibara for details.

VESSELS AGAIN LOADING AT NEW-ORLEANS

Militia Furnish Protection to Colored Laborers on the Levee.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—State troops were distributed along the levee to-day, and at 1 o'clock, under their protection, the loading of vessels was begun. Negroes did the work. Among the vessels which are loading is the Engineer, on which Purser Bane was shot during Tuesday's rioting. No further trouble has occurred.

Efforts are being made to settle the trouble, which is a breach between the ship agents and the screwmen. It is not likely that the street-car strike which has been threatened will take place at present. The Attorney General and the Mayor addressed the car employes this afternoon, and it is expected a tie-up will be prevented pending another effort to adjust the differences.

Change in the Boston Journal's Office.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Boston Journal will say editorially to-morrow morning: "After this issue of The Journal a change of management goes into effect, Mr. Stephen O'Meara, who has been editor and General Manager since July, 1891, having resigned, Mr. Francis M. Stanwood has been appointed his successor. Mr. Stanwood's long familiarity with The Journal as a newspaper man and as a property holder will give him exceptional advantages in the discharge of the duties of his position."

Capt. Sgogren of the Ridgway.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Capt. Sgogren and wife and four of the crew of the shipwrecked bark Sarah S. Ridgway arrived from Sydney on the steamer Arawa this morning. They are all bound to their homes in Philadelphia. The Sarah S. Ridgway, an American bark of 829 tons, owned in Philadelphia, was dismasted in a hurricane off the Great Barrier Reef on the night of Feb. 12. Two of the crew were drowned.

REINA REGENTE WRECKED

Cruiser's Compass Box Found on the South Coast of Tarifa.

SEVERAL VESSELS ON THE SEARCH

An Attack on the Naval Department in the Spanish Congress Which Is Apparently Justifiable.

CADIZ, March 14.—A French ship reports having seen the wreck of a large vessel upon the rocks near Tarifa, which is supposed to be the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente.

MADRID, March 14.—A dispatch from Tarifa, on the south coast, says that the Reina Regente's compass box came ashore there this afternoon.

Admiral Pasquin, Minister of Marine, who went to Cadiz to launch the Carlos Quinto, will remain there until decisive news of the Reina Regente's fate arrives. He has sent out the cruiser Alfonso XII. to assist in the search.

The Ministers were asked in the Cortes this afternoon regarding the Reina Regente. Premier Sagasta replied that the Government had been unable to get definite news of the cruiser and feared that she had been wrecked.

Some of the Deputies made this reply the ground of an attack upon the Ministry. Deputy Carjaval, Republican, said that the Naval Department was to blame, as the heavy armament of the foreparts of the war ships had been increased beyond all reason in recent years.

The general opinion in Madrid and the large seaports is that the cruiser has foundered with all on board. The majority of the crew belonged in Cadiz and Carthagena, where the excitement and anxiety for news are intense.

The Moorish steamer Hassani left Tangier early this morning to search for the cruiser. She returned this afternoon with eleven castaways from the bark Luz, which was wrecked in Sunday's gale. She will go out again to-morrow to ascertain whether the Reina Regente did not seek refuge in some Moorish port without a telegraph line, by which her arrival could be announced.

The war ship Isle de Luzon, which went out to search for the Reina Regente, has returned without any news as to her fate.

TANGIER, March 14.—The Spanish Legation announce that they have received no news of the missing cruiser Reina Regente. A Spanish man-of-war has just passed here, on her way to search in the Straits for the missing ship.

At the Spanish Consulate in this city no information regarding the Reina Regente, the Spanish war ship which is supposed to have met with disaster, could be obtained yesterday.

The Mail and Express printed the following yesterday:

"When the Reina Regente was here during the naval celebration, her commander told a Mail and Express reporter that he was afraid of her. "She is a very cranky ship," he said, "the worst I have been in. Her big guns make her extremely topheavy. Every time I get to sea in her in a blow I feel like a man entering a powder magazine with an exposed light. She is the greatest roller I ever saw."

If the vessel is as topheavy as described, that fact would easily account for her loss.

CRUSHED BENEATH THE FALLING WALLS

Men Killed and Wounded at Pittsburg and Laramie, Wyoming.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 14.—The west wall of the Mechanics' National Bank Building, 33 Fourth Avenue, fell this afternoon, burying four workmen.

Ptrick Keelian was instantly killed. He was twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.

Three other workmen were badly but not fatally bruised, and were taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

The bank building is undergoing extensive improvements, and the walls were being removed.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, March 14.—Four men were buried under the walls of the Commercial Trading Company's building, which burned this morning. James Foster was taken out dead, and George Cordiner, a university student, was fatally injured.

J. S. and A. M. Watkins's store, adjoining the Commercial building, was crushed by the falling walls, and the stock was buried. The stock of the Meyers Dry Goods Company, which occupied one of the burned buildings, was destroyed. The total loss is $150,000; insurance, $60,000.

Hawaiian Sugar for New-York.

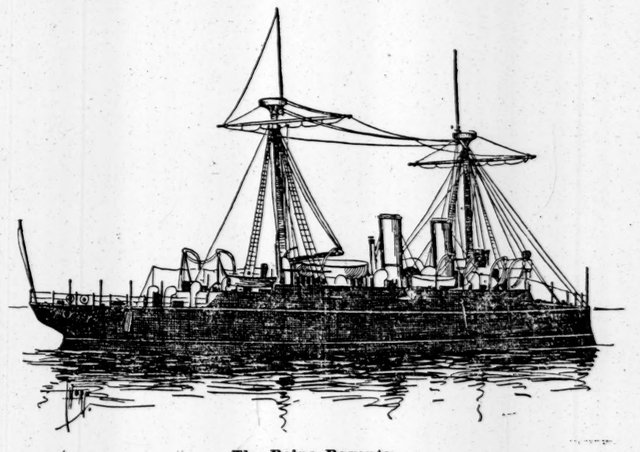
SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The ship Kenilworth left Honolulu March 5 with a cargo of sugar for New-York, the first direct cargo of the kind to that port in many years. The ship Charmer is to follow with a similar cargo this month, and the T. F. Oakes and the Troop later on.

Gov. Marvel Very Ill.

LAUREL, Del., March 14.—Gov. Marvel had a relapse last night, and this morning was in a somewhat worse condition. To-day he was visited by Edgar Hastings, Clerk of the State Senate. Mr. Hastings regards the Governor as a very sick man.

Made Sure of Death.

Despondent because of inability to procure employment, Charles C. Coan, a bookkeeper, committed suicide in his room, at 25 Second Avenue, last night. He took poison and cut his wrists.



The Reina Regente.

THREE WOMEN CARRIED OUT

Tenants of a Burning Building and Their Neighbors Had to Hurry to the Street.

Fire did $40,000 damage late yesterday afternoon to the apartment house 1,985 Seventh Avenue, and the adjoining houses were damaged by water. Several families lost all their household and many of their personal effects, for so rapidly did the fire spread that they had to run for their lives.

The fire was discovered in the apartments of the Rev. Moses Austin, on the third floor. Two alarms were rung.

D. W. Austin, brother of the Rev. Moses Austin, was sitting on a sofa in the front room. At his back was a fireplace, into which an old coat had been stuffed to keep out draughts.

Austin felt heat at his back, and when he pulled the sofa away he found that the coat was blazing. The flames shot out into the room, and in a minute the carpet, mantel lambrequin, and woodwork were ablaze. A spark in the chimney is supposed to have done the first mischief.

Mrs. Harriett Austin, mother of the Rev. Moses and D. W. Austin, had been ill with pneumonia, and the sons and a policeman had a hard time getting her out of the flat. She delayed so long that at last she had to be carried down the rear fire escape.

The firemen, who were directed by Chiefs Rowe and Short, had a difficult time getting at the fire. Hose had to be carried into an alley, and up back-yard fire escapes, and by the time the water began to flow the fourth and fifth floor flats were burning briskly.

The flats on the fourth floor were occupied by C. B. Reed and Herbert Walling, and those on the fifth floor by Walter Mansfield and a family named Mockell. All, with their contents, were destroyed. The other flats in the building were unoccupied. A store in the basement, occupied by C. H. Meyer, a grocer, was damaged greatly by water.

The building was owned by Stevens & Sons, Forty-first Street and the East River. The police figures make the total loss to flat holders and owners nearly $40,000.

About $7,000 was the loss by water in the adjoining flat house, 1,987, owned by Charles A. Yost, of 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. A like amount of damage from the same cause was done in the flat house adjoining on the south, which is on the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and is 157. This building is owned by Dr. C. T. Ryan.

Out of the corner house two sick women were carried. They were Mrs. J. Dunn, who was quite ill with erysipelas in a flat on the third floor, and who had to be carried out on a stretcher, and Mrs. Katte, the wife of Walter J. Katte, who lived on the fifth floor, west. Both women found a refuge in Dr. Erdtmann's house, 156 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The Rev. Moses Austin is the Superintendent of the Vermilyea Mission, which is maintained by the Forty-eighth Street Collegiate Reformed Church, in the "Helping Hand" Building, Fifty-fourth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Dr. E. B. Coe is the pastor of the Forty-eighth Street Church.

FELL DEAD ON THE STAIRWAY

Sudden Death at the Grand Central Station of George H. Spall of Stratford, Conn.

George H. Spall of Stratford, Conn., dropped dead on the stairway to the elevated railway ticket office in the Grand Central Station at 5:30 o'clock last evening. He is supposed to have just arrived in the city. It was at first thought that he had taken a fit, and an ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital, but the man was dead when the ambulance arrived.

Spall, who was about fifty years old, is supposed to have been an insurance broker. He was identified by a tag on his key ring, which gave his name and address. The tag also showed him to be a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., of Stratford. He also wore a Grand Army button. In his pockets were found a white handkerchief with his name stamped on it, a gold watch and chain, a pair of steel-bowed eyeglasses, a pocketknife, the bunch of keys, and $5.11. There were also a number of insurance pamphlets and papers.

The body was removed to the police station in the Grand Central Station and from there taken to the Morgue.

BROKER HATFIELD'S BAD FALL

Tripped on the Stoop of the Van Wycks' House—Taken to Bellevue.

Oscar Hatfield, thirty-five years old, a broker, of 222 Fifth Avenue, fell down the stoop at 202 West Forty-sixth Street, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Van Wyck, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hatfield was leaving the house about 1:30. He was carried into the parlor, and remained unconscious several hours.

Dr. Chrystie of West Forty-sixth Street was called in and said he thought Mr. Hatfield was suffering from concussion of the brain. A cab was summoned about 6:30 and the broker was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Tobacco Dealers Assign.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 14.—Holt, Schaefer & Co., large tobacco dealers, made an assignment to-day. The liabilities are represented to be about $450,000, mostly due in foreign countries. The principal creditor was Schilling, Brunig & Co., of Bremen, and the suspension of that firm last week made the assignment of the Lynchburg firm necessary. It is believed that all American creditors are fully protected.

FAVOR SUNDAY OPENING

A Demand Made for More Liberal Liquor Laws.

CLERGYMEN JOIN THE MOVEMENT

Speeches at the Cooper Union Meeting by the Rev. Drs. Rainsford and Rylance—Letter from Carl Schurz.

Two Protestant Episcopal clergymen, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance of St. Mark's Church, joined last night with ex-Senator John J. Boyd, ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner, ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, Dr. John Friedrich, and others in demanding the legalizing of the liquor traffic on Sundays.

This demand was made at a mass meeting held in Cooper Union at the call of the Executive Committee of the United Societies of New-York. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever gathered in Cooper Union.

The meeting was called to order by ex-Senator Boyd, who briefly outlined the purposes of the demonstration. He said it was at first intended to have William Steinway preside, but that gentleman was compelled to decline on account of ill-health. A note of regret was read from Mr. Steinway, who expressed hearty sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner was then introduced as presiding officer, and he delivered a speech, in which he said:

Vast multitudes of our citizens, comprising the most reputable elements of society—the very bone and sinew of New-York's commercial and industrial life—find that the conditions by which they are surrounded here make it imperative for them to seek certain forms of recreation on Sunday which they regard as best suited to their personal comfort and happiness. But an arbitrary, discriminating, and unnatural law denies them that simple privilege. That law makes a crime of innocent and natural conduct, which has not, in itself, the faintest suggestion of criminal intent.

Every honest man who is ordinarily scrupulous in observing the duties of cftizenship, who is peaceful, patriotic, and law-abiding, has no conscientious scruples about violating this Sunday law. The citizen feels that he is under no moral obligation to observe a mere statutory restriction upon his absolute natural rights. His instincts tell him that he has the highest right over all things agreeable to his person, if practiced with due regard for the rights of others. His manhood rebels against the Sunday law. Its violation has no terrors for him. He breaks it willfully and deliberately, and he sees it broken all around him by men who are honored in the community for their respectability as well as their piety. As if by common consent, the law comes to be regarded as a dead letter.

It is left to the Legislature of the State to decide what local laws shall be in force in our city. We are at the mercy of rural solons, who exercise a moral guardianship over this mighty municipality. As they always know infallibly what is good for us—better than we know it ourselves—they persist in keeping us shackled on Sunday even against our will. We are treated as simple-minded children who cannot take proper care of themselves. We believe, however, that we are the best judges of our own wants and welfare, and we wish to be left to suffer the rewards or penalties of our own conduct and conscience.

What we ask of the Legislature is to afford the people of New-York an opportunity to express, on the question of Sunday liberty, the will of the majority. We want local option, and a test of public sentiment through the medium of a popular election. Can this reasonable demand be justly denied us? We do not think so. If the party now in power should neglect its plain duty to the citizens of New-York on this vital issue, 150,000 voters intend to hold it responsible at the next election for that unpardonable neglect.

The politicians are afraid to offend the religious sentiment of rural towns and counties by acceding to their demands. The provincial voter, as a rule, has a vague notion that by abolishing Sunday restrictions we undermine the American Sabbath. He tells his representative in the Legislature that if he votes to permit the Sabbath to be desecrated by the heathen who inhabit the wicked City of New-York he may consider his political career at an end. The backwoods statesman, who is rarely gifted with an overabundance of backbone, crawls like a worm when he has to face a question that requires a little courage. This is the great obstacle in our way; namely, the religious prejudices and sensibilities of rural communities, which have to be placated and humbugged by the votes of their representatives at Albany. If we intend to make progress toward the relief that we seek we shall have to enter upon a campaign of education.

We are not attacking a religious institution; we are simply advocating a change in some minor civil regulations. Our highest courts have frequently held that the Sunday law could not be legally upheld if its sole foundation was to enforce the observance of Sunday as a holy day. As a law, it has no higher sanction than that conferred by the police powers of the State. It is purely a civil institution under the constitutional provision of our Federal and State Governments. All civil institutions are subject to modification with the progress of time. We seek merely to change certain sumptuary regulations so as to adapt them to the needs of an overcrowded city, with a large population of hard-working mechanics, confined in miserable tenements, who, after a week of honest toil in gloomy stores and factories, want to be free after the hours of divine worship to enjoy their Sunday in a manner suited to their means, their tastes, and their hearts' desire.

Mr. Kempner announced at the conclusion of his address that he had received a note from Mayor Strong regretting his inability to attend the meeting on account of sickness. The Mayor's note was written by his secretary, and in it he said that he intended to express his views on Sunday liquor selling, but his physician forbade him to exert himself to that extent. The message was received by the audience with evident disappointment.

A letter from Carl Schurz was then read. In it he said:

I yield to no one in profound respect for sincere religious convictions and sentiments, and nobody can abhor the vice of intemperance more than I do. But the question of the Sunday law presents itself under existing circumstances as a question neither of religion nor of temperance. It demands consideration as a problem of practical government in the City of New-York, in discussing which we should not confine ourselves to abstract propositions, but give due weight to our local experience as well as to the general experience of mankind.

It is a well-known fact that the existing law as to the closing of drinking saloons on Sunday has, in this city, been enforced only spasmodically, but never with regularity for any length of time. It is an equally well-known fact that it has, directly or indirectly, caused much of that systematic and widespread corruption which has demoralized our police force. It has thus not only failed in its object, but brought forth results of an extremely dangerous character. The reason for this is not far to seek. Here is a law prohibiting an enjoyment, or indulgence, or pleasure, which a very large part of the population of the City of New-York consider as more or less essential to their comfort, and in which a majority—probably a very large majority—of our people cannot be brought to see any moral wrong.

In a community where such sentiments prevail, a law prohibiting that enjoyment will inevitably fail of enforcement; it will fail especially when, if strictly executed, it would so operate as to restrain the poor but not the wealthy, who without difficulty can find in their private houses or in their clubs that which the poor can procure only in places of public resort. It is idle to say that this inequality in the operation of the law can be cured by prohibiting the private, or semi-private, use of alcoholic beverages, too; for every sane man knows that no law can be made, or, at least, that no law has the slightest chance of enactment, which would have the actual effect of depriving the rich man of the wine he may wish to drink on Sunday. Those who mean to deal honestly with all concerned as to this phase of the question will therefore

unequivocally and manfully affirm that the inequality in the operation of the law can be practically cured only in two ways—by the evasion or direct violation of the law on the part of the poor, or by such a change of the law as will legally extend to the poor facilities corresponding with those that are, and always will be, actually enjoyed by the rich.

I believe that in the interest of the authority of the law, of public morals, and of honest government, which is at the same time the interest of true religion, the Sunday law complained of should be, and, before long, will be, modified, in the direction indicated by Mr. Hewitt some yeors ago, or in a similar way.

The following resolutions were adopted with a hurrah:

Whereas, The provisions of the present excise law requiring saloons and places of amusement to be closed on Sunday, and prohibiting the sale of beer and liquors on that day, have been found to interfere unreasonably with the habits, the comfort, and the physical necessities of a large part of our population; and

Whereas, Experience has shown that the said restrictions form an irresistible temptation to extortion, corruption, spying, and malicious prosecution, and that they do not lessen the sale of intoxicating drinks, but rather tend, by enforcing stealthy and secret habits of drinking, to spread and increase intemperance; and,

Whereas, The said Sunday-closing law is held in utter contempt by great masses of orderly, temperate, and respectable citizens, who are naturally compelled to assist in its violation, and thereby render it practically unenforceable; therefore,

Resolved, That we favor the passage by the present Legislature of a bill directly removing said restrictions during the afternoon and evening hours of Sunday, or of some measure that will leave the question of Sunday opening to a vote of our citizens at the next general election.

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-five to take such action as may be deemed necessary to further the object of this mass meeting, and also to formulate a plan of permanent organization, whose sole purpose it shall be to advance the cause of Sunday liberty.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford was then introduced and he received an ovation when he stepped to the front of the platform. He said:

I believe that the opening of saloons for certain hours on Sunday would diminish law-breaking. There are two sorts of bad laws: Laws that in themselves are bad and vicious, and also laws that in themselves are good, but yet they do not express the settled moral convictions of the people. They are not backed up by public conscience. Their aim may be excellent, yet their practical result is that they defeat the aims of those who framed and enacted them. Great masses of people will not obey laws that do not approve themselves to them. They may not be harsh and unjust, but if the settled conviction of the people is that they are harsh and unjust, it will be impossible to have them obeyed.

Now, in this City of New-York, we have just the situation I have outlined. This city is not an American city only. It is a cosmopolitan city. It is Irish, German, Italian. And people of these nationalities, however good citizens they are, believe that the law closing the saloons is a harsh one—a law imposed on them from the outside, a piece of Albanyism; and so they evade it. I need not say that this is not true of Irish alone—it is also true of a large proportion of our American population. The net result is, we are treated to the admitted shame and fraud of a pretended closing of the saloons. The policemen wink; the blinds are drawn down; men, and sometimes women and children, slink in at back doors, and out at half-closed doors. And the whole city receives a lesson as to the low regard which a multitude of its citizens and officials have for the law under which the one live, and which the other are sworn to enforce.

I, for myself, think that perhaps the gravest danger confronting us to-day, as a Nation, is the low conception that a great many of our citizens have of the law. We cannot be truly civilized, we cannot develop in any of those things that make for true greatness and progress as long as our regard for law is as shamefully light as it is now. And this applies to all sections of the community, the richest as well as the very poorest. And I say again, with all the emphasis of which I am capable, that to raise our national conception of the righteousness of law we must be careful that our laws express the moral convictions of the people; do not go beyond them or yet lag behind them.

I am in favor of opening the saloons on Sunday, because I think such action fairer to the poor men and the working classes. Let me not be misunderstood here. I do not want to encourage drunkenness, not even to encourage moderate drinking. Personally, I believe the vast majority of men in every way are healthier and richer for not touching any alcohol. I have tried both plans myself. I was once a moderate drinker. I am now a total abstainer. My experience agrees with the great majority of those that have tried it. Men are better, in every way better, for not touching liquor at all. But this is beside the question. I may convince my neighbor of this truth; I cannot force him to it. I may bring him literally to the water, but I cannot make him drink. And I help him to be reasonable by treating him reasonably.

Now, the only club the workingman has is the saloon. He does not go there simply to drink or smoke; he goes there to meet his friends, for he has no home in which they can meet him. His tenement is too crowded, and there is too much going on in it. Now, you have no right to close up the workingman's club on Sunday, if you do, you should close up the gentlemen's clubs, too; for we do not need clubs nearly as much as the working people do. I wish there were other clubs for the wage earners. I believe in time there must be. But I deal with facts. At present there are not. And I hold it to be nothing short of injustice to say to any class in the community who wish to be law-abiding, "We will make a law which will deprive you of the rights which we allow to other classes." I wish we were in a position to do without opening saloons on Sunday. But what I contend is that in the present crowded state of our great city we must give the working people the opportunity for the development of their social instinct.

I believe the opening of the saloons on Sunday would directly tend to diminish drunkenness. In a two-million city, if people want to get liquor, they will get liquor. If they have got to send their children on Saturday night and store it in their tenement houses, so that they may have a soak and booze on Sunday, in which the family may be tempted to join, they will even do this, but we should not do anything to force men toward such conduct.

The present law affords every opportunity for blackmail, and any legislation which makes blackmail more difficult is beneficial. But all the presently proposed excise laws are quite inadequate. None of them fully face the difficulty; none of them go to the root of the matter. More than that, in this whole matter we are behindhand, behind the rest of the world.

Those who have studied this tremendous question of excise legislation are almost unanimously of opinion that the real root of the matter is private profit in the drink trade. Sooner or later you must see this. Sooner or later, it seems to me, good citizens, whether they are teetotalers or moderate drinkers, will combine to take a trade that at least in this country must always be fraught with great danger to the community out of the hands of private citizens altogether. Drink makes criminals. Drink increases immensely the expenses of the municipality and the State. And the profit derived from drink, the untold millions of profit made by the brewer, distiller, and saloon keeper should not go to these at all, but should go directly into the Treasury of the city and the State.

This is unpopular doctrine now; but the time surely will come when men will see the necessity of obeying it, and, let it cost what it may, will gird themselves to accomplish even so great a task.

Dr. John Friedrich delivered a speech in German, and he was followed by ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, who was given three hearty cheers. Mr. Hall said:

I am the author of the side-door outrage. The first Sunday law passed in New-York was passed in 1855. It read that there should be no public exposure of liquor on Sunday, and lawyers agreed that so long as there was no public exposure the law was not broken. Hence, the side door.

But the iniquity and oppression of the law were so strong that Mayor Fernando Wood asked me to go to Albany with him and get it repealed. The Chairman of the committee almost fainted when we told him what we wanted, and he said he would as soon commit suicide as to go home after reporting a bill to repeal it.

The London law is what you want here, but you must fight the Church influence. There, saloons are allowed to be open on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 3 and 6 to 12 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance said:

I am not here as an advocate of the drinking custom, nor as a cordial friend of the saloons, yet mine is a Christian mission here. I am here to speak for common sense and common honesty and against hypocrisy by a religious community. The underlying virtue of Christianity is honesty, and when you demoralize the public conscience you undermine respect for all law.

To get rid of that will be a moral gain to the community. The truth is Christianity has no Sabbath. It has the Lord's day, but neither Christ nor His disciples said anything about the Mosaic Sabbath. It had died out. Now we are following the teaching of Christ, that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. We have to do with the actual social conditions of the hour, and even clergymen might open their eyes and say: "Of course we must not deal with men as we would have them be, but as they are."

I have not heard or read that the Almighty made any special Sabbath. You have only the teaching of Christ to guide you, and He said the Sabbath was made for man. Our Christians should take into consideration our Sabbath. Do that, and I pledge you Sunday will become a serener and sweeter day than ever before. Make the liquor business an honest business, like any other. Saloon keepers are desperate sinners, and we want to save them the trouble and worry occasioned by looking out for the police on Sunday. Have the side doors closed and the front doors open, and show your manhood. Go to church and take your families with you, and you will be better men. Saloons will then be cleaner and more wholesome places in every respect. The saloon keeper will thank you for the law which makes him an honest citizen.

The meeting then adjourned.

An overflow meeting was held in the square outside the hall during the evening, and speeches were made by several leaders of the movement.

Cashmere Bouquet. Standard American Toilet Soap.

THE BUTTLING CONTEMPT CASE

Argument on the Charge Against the Kings County's Sheriff Heard by Surrogate Abbott Without Conclusion.

The motion to punish Sheriff William J. Buttling and Deputy Sheriff Daniel Casey of Kings County for contempt was heard yesterday by Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn.

Henry May of May, Levy & May, who obtained a judgment for $438.80 against Simon Wrynn, a saloon keeper, as executor of John J. Lafferty, made the motion.

Mr. Wrynn failed to pay the judgment and Surrogate Abbott imposed a fine of the judgment and costs, with $100 added, making in all $748.10. Wrynn again failed to pay, and was adjudged in contempt.

An order directing the Sheriff to commit Wrynn for contempt was delivered, it is said, in the Sheriff's office, on Jan. 4 last. It is also declared that the Sheriff charged $4 fee for executing it. Then it is alleged that Deputy Sheriff Casey went to Wrynn; that he told him he had an order for his arrest; that Wrynn begged off until he could see the lawyer, and that Wrynn paid Casey $25 for the privilege of not being arrested.

"There seems to be no question that a civil contempt has been committed," said Ira Leo Bamburger, the counsel for Mr. May. "For such a contempt to exist it is only necessary for the Sheriff to fail to execute such an order as was delivered to him. I think, your Honor must also find that a criminal contempt has been committed, for the Sheriff not only failed to execute the order of arrest, but did so wilfully, and directed his deputy to extort $25 from Wrynn to secure immunity from arrest."

Hugo Hirsh, counsel for Sheriff Buttling, said:

"The Sheriff is liable in civil contempt in three times the amount involved, if his deputies commit wrongful acts, but he cannot possibly be committed to jail for a criminal contempt unless the matter concerned has been brought personally to his knowledge. This action was taken by the counsel, not from a desire to serve the public, as he has stated, but from a desire to get square with the Sheriff, which I have heard him say he would do. The Sheriff knows nothing personally of this matter. I have his affidavit, in which he states that he has never taken illegal fees, and that he has always believed Mr. Casey to be an honest and efficient officer.

"I have also the affidavit of Mr. Sedgwick, chief clerk in the Sheriff's office, in which he swears that the order of arrest was served upon him, and he charged $4, which, he believes, he had a right to do, under Section 3,307 of the Code, which allows the Sheriff a fee of $1 for serving any mandate of the court, and $1 each for the arrest or discharge of each prisoner. The remaining $1 was for mileage and car fare."

Mr. Hirsh said that Deputy Sheriff Casey denied that he had received any money from Wrynn, and that the reason he did not arrest him was that he was sick.

Mr. Hirsh asked to have Mr. Wrynn's lawyer examined before Referee Koepke, and Surrogate Abbott granted the application. He also granted permission to the other counsel to file further affidavits.

MARY ELLEN M'KENZIE CONVICTED

Said She Was Not Married, and Her Husband Showed His Certificate.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 14.—Mary Ellen McKenzie of Glen Cove, charged with shooting a revolver ball over the head of Commodore Daniel K. Hall of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club of Glen Cove, was convicted of assault in the second degree, in the Queens County Court here to-day.

In testifying in her own behalf the defendant said she did discharge a pistol. She always kept a revolver loaded with blank cartridges. She wanted to put ball cartridges in, and fired off the blank ones without any intention of either trying to shoot or frighten any one. When asked why she wanted to load the revolver with ball she said "For protection."

The District Attorney asked if she was married, and she replied that she was not.

James H. Baylis then testified that he had married her at Norwich, on Aug. 5, 1869, but had not lived with her for twenty-three years. He produced his marriage certificate. The defendant gazed at him defiantly.

The jury was out two hours. It made a strong recommendation for mercy.

RAILROAD PASSES NO BAR TO DAMAGES

Important Ruling Made by one of Pennsylvania's Courts.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 14.—Judge Kennedy this afternoon made an important ruling of interest to railroads and those who are favored with free transportation over them.

Albert J. Edwards, ex-Assistant Postmaster, now Assistant District Attorney, brought suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad for $15,000 damages for injuries received in a wreck east of Harrisburg in January, 1893.

The defendant asked for a non-suit, producing evidence that the plaintiff was riding on a pass at the time. This Edwards admitted, but the court ruled that even if a passenger were riding on a pass it did not exempt the company from damages, and the non-suit was not allowed.

May Order Out More Workmen.

At a meeting of the Board of Walking Delegates at the headquarters, 37 Clinton Place, yesterday, it was decided to order more building trades workmen out to-day, attention being paid not only to buildings on which non-union men are found at work, but to many others that have not been interfered with.

The hope of the strikers is in the owners of buildings, who, they think, will insist that contracts be carried out.

President James R. Strong of the Electrical Contractors' Association says new men are being secured every day to fill strikers' places, and that the strikers are weakening because of poverty.

NEW-YORK POLICE BILLS

To be Reported for Discussion in the Senate To-day.

THE NEW REORGANIZATION MEASURE

Police Commissioners to Have Power to Dismiss Without Appeal —The Chief's Powers Extended.

ALBANY, March 14.—The following is the bill agreed upon to be reported favorably by the majority of the Lexow New-York City police investigating committee. The bill is entitled "An act to authorize the Board of Police of the City of New-York to reorganize the Police Department of the City of New-York," and provides as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of reorganizing the Police Department of the City of New-York, in addition to the powers and duties now or which may hereafter be conferred on the Board of Police of the City of New-York, said board shall exercise the powers, functions, and duties hereby conferred for the period of six months from and after the date of the passage of this act, and may frame, adopt, and establish rules and regulations for the proper exercise of said powers, functions, and duties. In case it shall appear to a majority of said board, at the expiration of said six months, that the duties hereby imposed on said board have not been fully performed, and that a longer period of time is necessary for the complete performance of said duties, the said board shall file with the Clerk of the Police Department a certificate in writing setting forth the facts, and what further period the board deems a necessity for the complete performance of said duties, to be signed by the Commissioners constituting said board, or a majority of them, and the time during which said powers, functions, and duties shall be exercised by said board shall thereupon be extended for the period mentioned in said certificate, not exceeding, however, six months from the date of the termination of said powers and duties, as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 2 It shall be the duty of said Board of Police to reorganize the Police Department of the City of New-York, and to that end to inquire into the qualifications and efficiency of the officers and members of the uniformed force, and all other persons connected with and on the pay roll of said department, acting in each case either on its own motion, or by direction of the Mayor, or on complaint of citizens, or otherwise, and to dismiss, as hereinafter provided, all such persons who, after inquiry and examination, shall, in its judgment, not be possessed of the qualifications necessary for the maintenance of the proper moral condition and discipline and the efficient conduct and administration of said Police Department.

Sec. 3. When said Board of Police shall have decided to dismiss any officer or member of the uniformed force, or any other person connected with and on the payroll of said department, said board shall file with the Clerk of the Police Department a certificate signed by the Commissioners composing said board, or a majority of them, which shall contain the name of the person to be dismissed, a concise statement of the reasons for dismissing him, such reference testimony, previous record, charge, or other ground for dismissal which said board deems reasonable and sufficient. From the date of the filing of said certificate the person or persons named therein shall be held and deemed dismissed from the said department, and that day shall forthwith cease and determine, and no person so dismissed shall thereafter be eligible to appointment in said Police Department. All certificates so filed with the Clerk of the City of New-York shall be and remain thereafter public records.

Sec. 4. All dismissal so made shall be final and conclusive, and there shall be no right of review on appeal from the decision of said Board of Police to any other tribunal either by writ of certiorari or otherwise.

Sev. 5. The Board of Police may employ counsel and such other expert and technical assistance as in its discretion may be expedient, except that nothing herein contained shall empower them to employ the services of more than one counsel at any one time during the reorganization of the Police Department, or more than one expert or technical assistant at any one time upon one technical branch of their inquiry during said reorganization, and in no event shall they at any one time have the assistance of more than three experts or technical assistants.

Sec. 6. The Board of Police shall have the power, in furtherance of the purposes of this act, to issue subpœnas to compel the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production before them of books, papers, and documents, to administer oaths, and to pursue their inquiry in any and all directions necessary for the purpose of determining the qualifications of any persons connected with and on the payroll of the Police Department of the City of New-York. And said board shall have power to punish any one for disobedience to its subpœna, order, mandate, or other writ; and Sections 7 and 852 to 869, inclusive, of the Code of Civil Procedure are hereby made applicable to such proceedings.

Sec. 7. The Board of Police and any Police Commissioner shall have power to enforce and maintain order and decorum at all trials, and may punish for contempt any infraction or violation of this provision, and Section 8 to Section 14, inclusive, Section 157 and Section 2,206 to Section 2,292 inclusive, of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be applicable to such proceedings.

Sec. 8. All judgments, orders, determinations, and decisions of the Board of Police made for the purpose of this act shall be final and not reviewable by any court or in any manner, unless a Police Commissioner shall grant a certificate of reasonable doubt, but this section shall not apply to dismissals from the Police Department, and shall not prevent the review by certiorari of punishments for contempt.

Sec. 9. No person or persons whose qualifications shall be inquired or examined into by the Board of Police, pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to the aid or assistance of counsel; but said Commissioners may, in their discretion, permit representation by counsel in such cases as they may deem proper. In the event of any permission being given, said board may, at any time in its discretion, withdraw the same.

Sec. 10. The term "qualification" in the foregoing provision of this act contained is hereby defined to mean and intend so to include the mental, moral, and physical qualifications, past record in the department for good conduct and discipline, and capacity and readiness of the person to perform the duties, and, in the judgment of said board, the reasonable requirements of office which he fills.

Sec. 11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer any powers on the Board of Police of the City of New-York, additional to those now conferred by law, except during the time in which said board shall be engaged in the reorganization of the Police Department for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby declared inapplicable to the Board of Police of the City of New-York for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

Meeting of the Committee.

A meeting of the Lexow New-York City Police Investigating Committee was held in the Senate judiciary room late this afternoon. The committee decided to report two New-York City Police bills, Senators Cantor and Bradley dissenting. After the session, Senator Lexow said that it had been decided to make the present Police Commissioners themselves reorganizing body. After Mayor Strong's régime the Commissioners are to be elected. It is provided that no political organization shall nominate more than two Commissioners, also that the two receiving the highest votes shall be declared elected, and the two others shall be appointed without reference to their party affiliations, thus giving a third party a chance.

Senator Lexow called particular attention to the changes made with a view to increasing the efficiency of the force. The Superintendent is hereafter to be known as the Chief of Police, and is given largely extended powers. He will have absolute control of all assignments and transfers; he may suspend, without pay, and no promotion can be made except on his recommendation, and under civil service rules which have also been decided upon.

Provision is further made for a Deputy Chief of Police and for six Inspectors. The idea of the Inspectors is to divide the city into districts and have each head of the police for his respective district reside in it instead of at Headquarters.

The committee also decided to adopt the recommendations of the Lexow committee that one Inspector and four Captains be selected to make the civil service examination of applicants for places on the force, subject to the approval of the Civil Service Board. These recommendations provide as follows:

First—For open competitive examinations.

Second—That all selections for appointment are to be made from those graded highest.

Third—A period of probation is provided before final appointment can be made.

Fourth—Promotions are to be made on a basis of seniority, merit, and competence.

Fifth—There are to be no contributions to any political fund and no joining of any political club or association.

There is provision for non-competitive examinations where competition is not found to be practicable.

Senator Lexow Satisfied.

Senator Lexow said he was firmly convinced that those bills would be satisfactory to the people of New-York City, and would result in the desired reforms in the Police Department. He did not feel called upon to answer in advance any criticisms that might be passed upon the measures. He did assert, however, that the committee had given this important matter full and careful consideration with a view to getting the best possible legislation for New-York City. These bills would be presented in the Senate to-morrow, added the Senator, and the freest and fullest discussion of each will be invited.

When asked for his opinion of the police measure, Senator Cantor remarked that his views were intimated when he dissented from the committee's report. He said he should certainly offer amendments to the bills in the Senate, as he believed they were partisan and imperfect measures. The plain object of both bills, he asserted, is to take the power of reorganizing the police force away from the Mayor. Besides, the bills give the Commissioners arbitrary power to remove or dismiss any member of the force. This is a very dangerous power to place in the hands of the present Police Board, especially since two of its members are pronounced Republicans, who may be influenced by political considerations in their actions.

Some Important Amendments.

The bill known as the New-York City Police Commission bill, in which is also included the pension fund amendments, amends the various police sections of the New-York Consolidation act. The principal amendments are as follows:

The Police Commissioners who are in office when this act shall take effect shall, unless sooner removed, respectively hold their offices until the first day of January, 1898, and until their successors shall have qualified. In case of the creation of a vacancy in office by the removal, resignation, or death of a Police Commissioner, or at the expiration of the term of office of any Police Commissioner of the City of New-York in office when this act shall take effect, prior to the 1st of January, 1898, the Mayor of said city shall, within ten days thereafter, appoint his successor for his unexpired term; provided, however, that the successor so appointed shall not belong to and be of the same political faith and opinion on State and national issues as the majority of said board as then constituted.

After the first day of November, 1897, there shall be elected in the City of New-York two Police Commissioners of said city, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of six years, from the first day of January succeeding their election, and until their successors are duly elected, and shall have qualified. The Mayor of the City of New-York shall immediately after the votes are canvassed appoint by writing two additional Police Commissioners of said city to be associated with the two Commissioners who shall have been elected, and which Commissioners, so to be appointed, shall be those two persons who shall have received the highest number of votes next to the two persons who shall have been elected Police Commissioners of said city. Said Police Commissioners so appointed shall hold office for a term of six years from the first day of January succeeding their appointment, and shall not be subject to removal from office during their respective terms except upon charges and for cause, after an opportunity to be heard in defense. If a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of the term of office of a Police Commissioner, the same shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term or for a full term, as the case may be, at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Mayor may fill such vacancies by appointment, which shall continue until and including the last day of December next, after the election at which the vacancies shall be filled; provided, however, that the successor so appointed or elected shall not belong to and be of the same political faith and opinion on State and national issues as the majority of said board as then constituted.

The Police Board shall have power to compel attendance of witnesses and production of papers at trials, and the Chief and Deputy Chief of Police are authorized to administer oaths. The appearance of an accused by counsel shall be discretionary with the Commissioners.

For Admission to the Force.

The Board of Police shall prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the police force and into the Police Department as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and to ascertain the fitness of candidates in respect to character, knowledge, and ability for the police force, and for this purpose shall appoint a Civil Service Board for the Police Department, consisting of one Inspector of Police and four Captains of Police, to conduct such inquiry and make examinations, and shall have power to remove members of and fill vacancies in such board, so that the same shall be at all times constituted of one Inspector of Police and four Captains of Police. The regulations so to be prescribed shall, among other things, provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

1. For open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the police force. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed.

2. All officers, places, and employment so arranged or to be arranged in classes, shall be filled by selection from among those graded highest as the result of said competitive examinations; provided, however, that the said Commissioners shall not be required to appoint from, but may, in their discretion, ignore those who have heretofore been reported or decided to be eligible for appointment.

3. There shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment in the police force.

4. Promotions from the lower grade to the higher grade shall be on the basis of seniority of merit and competition.

5. No person in the police force shall be permitted to contribute directly or indirectly to any political fund or to join or be or become a member of any political club or association.

6. There shall be non-competitive examinations where after due efforts by previous public advertisement or otherwise competition may be found not to be practicable.

7. Notice shall be given in writing by the Board of Police to said Civil Service Board of the Police Department of the person selected for appointment or employment; among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such person, of the rejection of any such person after probation, of transfers, resignations, and removals, and of the date thereof; and a record of the same shall be kept by the board. And any necessary exception from said eight fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules and the reason therefor shall be stated in the annual report of said Civil Service Board for the Police Department.

The New Chief of Police.

The Superintendent of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the force, and shall hereafter be designated as Chief of Police. There shall be a Deputy Chief of Police and six Inspectors of Police. The Chief of Police shall be chargeable with and responsible for the execution of all laws and the rules and regulations of the department. He shall assign to duty the members of the uniformed force, and shall have power to change such assignment from time to time, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service may require such change. He shall have power to suspend without pay on charges any member of the uniformed force; provided, however, that no such suspension shall be continued for a period of more than ten days without affirmative action to that effect by the Board of Police. If, on his trial by the Board of Police Commissioners, any member of the uniformed force so suspended shall be acquitted of the charges so preferred, he shall be entitled to full pay from the date of suspension, notwithstanding such charges and suspension. Said Chief of Police may grant leave of absence to members of the force for a period not exceeding five days. He shall report to the Board of Police Commissioners all changes or assignments of office, and all leaves of absence granted. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chief of Police, the office shall be filled by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Police, by appointment of the Deputy Chief of Police, or from among the Inspectors or Captains. In the absence or disability of the Chief, the Deputy Chief of Police shall discharge all the duties of the office of Chief of Police, and in the absence or disability at the same time of the Chief of Police and the Deputy Chief, the duties of the Chief of Police shall be performed by one of the Inspectors of Police, to be designated by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Police.

The Deputy Chief of Police shall be selected from among the Inspectors and Captains, and the Chief of Police from among the Deputy Chiefs, Inspectors, and Captains, but except by the unanimous vote of all members of the board, no promotion shall be made except in the case of a vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, unless the same is recommended by the Chief of Police in writing, stating his reason for such recommendation.

The Pension Amendment.

The pension section of the Consolidation act has the following act inserted in it:

Any member of the police force who has, or shall have, performed duty therein for a period of twenty-five years or upward, or any member of the police force who is an honorably discharged soldier or sailor from the army or navy of the United States in the late war, and shall have reached the age of sixty years, or any such soldier or sailor who has performed duty therein for a period of twenty years, upon his own application in writing, provided there are no charges against him pending, must be relieved and dismissed from said force and said board may in like manner relieve and dismiss from the service and place on the roll of the police pension fund and grant and award a pension to any member of said force other than an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the Mexican or late war who shall have reached the age of sixty years. The said Board of Police shall award and grant pensions to the Chief of Police of $5,000, to the Deputy Chief of Police $2,500, to each Inspector $1,750, to each Captain of Police $1,375, and to each Sergeant and Detective Sergeant of Police hereafter relieved and dismissed from said force and service and placed on the roll of the pension fund, as hereinbefore provided, the sum of $1,000 per annum hereafter.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE.
NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt St.

CHARGED WITH STEALING STAMPS

Two New-York Men Arrested in St. Louis for Robbing a Post Office.

Information was received by the postal authorities in this city yesterday that two New-Yorkers named John Welsh and John, alias "Kid," McManus had been arrested in St. Louis charged with stealing a large quantity of postage stamps from Post Office Station D, in St. Louis.

About a week ago a large package of postage stamps was received at the New-York Post Office addressed to a person here who is supposed to be acting as a fence for the thieves. The package was damaged and one end torn open when it reached New-York, and it was opened and investigated. It was discovered that it contained over $200 worth of postage stamps of various denominations, supposed to have been stolen.

Post Office Inspector Jacobs was detailed to work on the case, and he communicated the information he gathered to the local authorities in St. Louis, and the arrests followed.

Both Welsh and McManus are said to be "old timers" and well known to the police in this city. McManus, it is said, used to be a barber at the Albany House, on West Street.

Accusers Arrested for Conspiracy.

UNION HILL, N. J., March 14.—Recorder Shelton last night ordered the arrest of Policeman Ball, who is charged by Charles Laird with trying to blow up the house occupied by Mrs. Peter Schultheis, his sister. At the examination Laird was unable to describe the contents of the box of explosives he claims to have found.

He said that he took the box into the house and gave it to Mrs. Schultheis.

The police to-night arrested Laird and Mrs. Schultheis on a charge of conspiracy. Policeman Ball was discharged.

The Religious Art Exhibition.

The Executive Committee of the Loan Exhibition of Religious Art, which will be opened March 25, met yesterday morning and received gratifying responses and encouragement from the collectors throughout the country of examples of ecclesiastical art work.

The exhibition promises to far surpass the committee's expectations. Among other valuable contributions may be mentioned the famous Queen Anne silver communion service from Old Trinity.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

St. Louis, Mo., March 14.—The residence of Adolphus Drey burned; loss, $87,000; insurance, $11,000.

Delhi, N. Y., March 14.—The American House burned; loss and insurance not stated.

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by **Cuticura Soap**, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King-Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

REFRIGERATORS

FOR FAMILY USE, HOTELS, STEAMSHIPS, &c.
UNDER THE WICKES PATENTS.
THE BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER CO., 860 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REJANE RECITES FOR CHARITY

Benefit for the Little Sisters of the Assumption—Music by Arthur Friedheim and J. Hollman.

Society donned her cap of graciousness yesterday, adorning one side with the lyre of the muses and the other with the insignia of charity; that is, under the auspices of fashionable folk a recital and musicale was given in aid of the Little Sisters of the Assumption.

In this season of sackcloth and ashes, when the heart of the miserable sinner is stormed at with the shot and shell of the pulpit, and the pride, pomp, and vanity of this world is put into the pillory, society seeks to graft pleasure upon charity, the ever green. Consequently there assembled in Mrs. Brookholst Cutting's handsome drawing rooms, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon a large and fashionable audience, which, having paid $5 a ticket for admission, was prepared for an exceptional programme. And in this there was no room for grievance.

The artistic arrangements were under the skillful care of Mme. Rejane, the French actress; Miss Emilia Anthon, the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Anthon—a young lady who in stepping along the flower-embroidered walks of the mystic 400, is now coining her talents in a semi-professional vocation; Mr. Arthur Friedheim, and Mr. Hollman.

What they did will be found in the following programme:

Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire....Wagner-Friedheim
Arthur Friedheim.
M. Florimond .....G. Nadaud
Mme. Rejane.
Andante Religioso .....Servias
J. Hollman.
Mon Coeur s'Ouvre à La Voix..Saint Saëns
Miss Emilia Anthon.
(a) Préludes .....Selected
(b) Waltz in C sharp minor .....Chopin
Arthur Friedheim.
La Poupée .....L. Pailleron
Mme. Rejane.
Le Cygne.....Saint Saëns
J. Hollman.
(a) Chant Polonais.....Saint-Saëns
(b) Erl King.....Liszt
Arthur Friedheim.
Hypnotisme.....H. Mellhac
Mme. Rejane.
Mazurka .....J. Hollman
J. Hollman.
I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby.....Clay
Miss Emilia Anthon.
Papillons .....Popper
J. Hollman.

Each entertainer's efforts were rewarded by well-merited applause, and in the right place. There was only one selection in English. Mme. Rejane was the chief object of interest, or rather her gown was, for it had been industriously circulated through metropolitan drawing rooms that the French actress had in her great trunks the latest hints from Paris. But Madame is a good Catholic and a true Parisian artiste. She is willing to mortify her flesh on such occasions during the season of fasting and prayer, and shows her gowns only to those who patronize the theatre—"just around the corner"—and consequently wore nothing conveying the slightest hint. Disappointing, it is true, but seasonable.

The proceeds of the entertainment will enrich the treasure box of the Little Sisters of the Assumption by about $1,200, and thereby enable them to prosecute their noble mission of attending the sick and sorrowing with renewed energy.

Among those present at the entertainment were Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Archbishoup Corrigan, Miss Anthon, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Miss Coudert, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, Miss Kernochan, Mrs. William A. Perry, Miss Perry, Count and Countess de Langier-Villars, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Benjamin Wells, Miss Wells, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, the Misses Wells, Sir Roderick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Adrian Lewis, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Mrs. Frank Otis, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Messrs. Brockholst Cutting, Jr., William Cutting, Edward Buckley, Center Hitchcock, J. Wadsworth Ritchie, and James Otis acted as ushers.

SNEAK THIEVES ANNOY MERCHANTS

One Caught in a Walker Street Store —His Companion Escapes.

A number of firms in the dry goods district have recently been much annoyed, and have suffered some losses by sneak thieves. Among the merchants are McCorker & Molloy of 12 Walker Street.

Two men entered their store last week and while one engaged a salesman in conversation, his companion concealed $15 worth of goods under his overcoat.

Mr. McCorker set a watch to look for the return of the thieves. Yesterday afternoon two men entered the store, one of whom Mr. McCorker recognized. While Mr. McCorker talked with one of the callers one of the watchers saw the other put a piece of cloth under his overcoat.

A lively scramble followed, and one man escaped. Morris Cohn, a billposter, twenty-one years old, of 171 Eldridge Street, was held until the arrival of a policeman, who arrested him. The police believe that Cohn belongs to an organiged gang of sneak thieves.

Ruin to His Business.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Four well-known men about town met at Broad and Chestnut Streets, and at the invitation of one entered a café. "What's it to be?" said the first. "I've had to let up," said the next. "Make it apolinaris, Jim." The third wanted the same—"doctor said so," he informed the surprised party. "Give me a glass of milk," the fourth said, adding: "My doctor says it's either give up whisky or quit living." "Well," said the man who was paying for the round, "it's funny, but my doctor has also told me to stop," and the fourth temperance order was given, as the proprietor of the place, who had overheard the conversation, came out of his office and demanded to know the name of the doctor who was trying to ruin his business.

Appomattox.

From The Richmond (Va.) State.

We are sincere in the belief that we have as deep a regard for the Confederate cause as any man living, and that we are quite as sensitive as others to any slight or affront to those who fought the South's battles.

But we utterly and entirely fail to comprehend the objections that are being raised by Southern people to the establishment of a national memorial park at Appomattox.

In the name of common sense, is there anything in Appomattox that we of the South are ashamed of? On the contrary, is not the name itself the synonym of Southern courage, of Southern manhood, of Southern sacrifice, of Southern devotion to principle?

To Begin Two Investigations.

Representatives of the Legislature commissioned to investigate the Health and Quarantine Departments of New-York will arrive to-day at the Murray Hill Hotel, where they will hold their sittings.

Senator Higgins is a sub-committee to examine the affairs of the Health Department. Senator Kilburn's sub-committee will do the investigating of Quarantine affairs.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

Help for the fagged and worn-out, who are begin

THE ANNUAL COMPLIMENT

A Bill Passed in the Assembly to Allow Women to Vote.

SENT TO THE SENATE TO BE KILLED

Senator Bradley's Obstructive Tactics Brought to an End by the Senate Rules Committee.

ALBANY, March 14.—In accordance with time-honored precedent, the Assembly this morning paid woman the annual compliment by passing a resolution to amend the Constitution by expunging the word "male," so that females might be allowed to vote.

Young James William Husted made his début as a speaker on the floor on this bill. "I believe," said Mr. Husted, on the roll call, "that the cause of purity, intelligence, and the betterment of politics would be greatly favored by extending the franchise to women, and, therefore, I take pleasure and pride in voting in the affirmative."

"Just as his father always did," said Mr. Ainsworth.

"A wise son of a wise father," added Mr. Stanchfield, who was in the chair.

The resolution was passed—80 to 31—and was sent to the Senate, where it will be killed.

On third reading, the Van Keuren bill was called. It is similar to the Tobin bill, passed yesterday, as it compels stone used in municipal work to be dressed inside the State, but, unlike the Tobin bill, it includes paving stone in the provisions of the measure. Mr. Van Keuren explained that a bill so nearly like his having passed, and it having by some means taken precedence of his, he was placed in the position of opposing his own bill. The bill was then lost by a vote of 80 yeas to 21 nays.

Speaker Fish, this morning, introduced his first bill of the session. It provides for the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox Libraries with the Tilden Trust. The Speaker said to the correspondent of The New-York Times that the passage of the bill would afford the citizens of New-York one of the greatest and most valuable libraries in the world. He regarded it as the most beneficent measure of the session. The Speaker said that the four conspicuous features of the bill were:

1. To allow more than two corporations to consolidate at one time.
2. To permit the number of Trustees to be twenty-one, instead of twelve, the present maximum.
3. To remove doubts as to the proper procedure where the consolidating corporations have no stockholders or members other than their Trustees.
4. To define more precisely the rights, powers, and obligations of the new corporation in respect to the property, franchises, &c., of the consolidating corporations, as well as of properly coming to it subsequently by will or otherwise.

The Republican majority in the Senate has effectually clipped the wings of Senator Bradley in his threat to force every measure that comes before the Senate to be read through. Before the Senate came together this morning the Committee on Rules met and amended the rules by providing that by a two-thirds vote the Senate may dispense with the reading through of a bill on its final passage. When the report was presented to the Senate Senator O'Connor explained that the object was simply to prevent such obstruction of legislation as had been threatened. He held that Senators had ample time to read all bills, and should be informed as to their contents without asking to have them read through.

Senator Bradley replied that he supposed he would have to submit to the proposed overriding of the Constitution. Still, he believed that the Constitution required bills to be read through three times completely. He had frequently heard Senators ask: "What bill is that?" when the Clerk was calling the roll. This would not happen if bills were read, as they should be. He did not want to obstruct legislation, but he did want to vote understandingly. He gave the Rules Committee notice that he did not propose to be squelched in that way.

Senator Lexow remarked that Bradley had experienced a late change of heart about reading bills. It only came after one of his pet measures had been defeated. All that the Constitution requires is that a bill shall not be railroaded through.

Senator Cantor said he signed the Rules Committee's report in order to prevent obstruction of legislation.

The Rules Committee at first wanted to give a majority instead of two-thirds power to stop obstructive tactics. But it was finally decided to adopt the latter vote. Now a bill can be read if a Senator honestly wants information, but not if he starts in to obstruct work.

Senator Bradley again denied any intention to be an obstructionist. He called attention to the fact that the lion and the tiger had again lain down together, and said the papers were right in predicting the kind of legislation that would come of this union. There are bills here that he insisted should never pass, and which he intended to do his best to defeat. He did not propose to be dictated to or coerced by any person, Senator, or leader when he thought a bill was against the interests of the people. He did not believe in laws, for instance, that legislated men out of office simply because they were Democrats and their places were wanted for Republicans.

The rule amendments were adopted, Senator Bradley alone dissenting.

The Goff Salary bill has been made a special order in the Senate for next Tuesday.

Another measure for the benefit of Col. Waring, making the fifth thus far introduced in the House, has appeared in the Assembly, its sponsor being Mr. Percy, (Rep., New-York.) The new bill provides that the New-York City Commissioner of Street Cleaning may employ boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age at an annual compensation of $300, and assign them to such duties as he may deem proper. The Commissioner may contract for the collection and removal of refuse, other than ashes, garbage, and of street sweepings. All employes of the department shall be citizens and residents of New-York City.

Senator Kilburn's concurrent resolution amending the Constitution relative to the forest preserve was briefly discussed. It provides for the leasing of camp sites within the preserve, not to exceed five acres, and to allow sale or exchange of land outside of the preserve for land within. Mr. Kilburn said this would lead to better care of the forest preserve, would enlarge its acreage, and lead to making the preserve pay the expense of caring for it by the State. The resolution was adopted by a vote of—ayes, 22; nays, 1, (Senator Bradley.)

Mr. Wray's bill abolishing the Shore Inspector was attacked by Senator Cantor, who said the office was a necessity to the health of the State. There is also a protest against the proposed action from the people of the localities affected.

Among the bills introduced in the Legislature to-day were the following:

By Mr. Ahearn, in the Senate, and Mr. Wieman in the House—To provide for a tunnel from New-York to Brooklyn, to be placed between Whitehall and East Sixteenth Street, New-York, and Atlantic Avenue and North Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Wieman—For a bridge from Grand Street, New-York, to Broadway, Brooklyn, to be built by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the Mayors of the respective cities to act as Trustees ex-officio.

Mr. Adler of New-York has introduced a bill which provides for the erection of a new Court House at Essex Market, at a cost not to exceed $800,000.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS AT ALBANY

The Rapid-Transit Commission Appeals to the Legislature for Aid.

ALBANY, March 14.—A hearing was given before the Senate Railroad Committee this afternoon on the rapid-transit amendments advocated by the New-York City Rapid-Transit Commission.

Edward M. Shepard, representing the commission, told of its appointment and work. It has been unable to attract private capital, and it has at last taken up the scheme of municipal construction, which the people have indorsed at the polls. Certain difficulties are to be removed by the amendments, which are chiefly formal. It is proposed to grant additional privileges to existing roads by a vote of six members of the commission on the agreement that a proper rental be paid the city. He further explained the necessity for other proposed amendments which give the commission necessary powers to do the work intrusted to them. They propose that the economy and efficiency of the work shall be the only test applied to the contractor.

Commissioner Low continued the explanation of the proposed changes in the law. He said that they were simply intended to make the law work well. The stone-cutting law must be amended so that the commission can get granite dressed wherever it is most practicable. The committee has charge of the greatest municipal enterprise in the history of the world. One item is the rebuilding of eighteen miles of sewers. Another is the building of a tunnel under Broadway. This latter work must be done quickly, hence the commission has asked to be relieved from the law requiring citizen labor.

Commissioner Starin said that if the Legislature would give the commission what it now asked the work would go on at once.

Mr. Boardman, of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, said that the people of New-York City voted in favor of an underground road as against one built on stilts in the streets. He explained the difficulties before the committee, and the aid that the present bill would give.

L. N. Fuller scouted the ideas advanced by the commission. He said that the road would cost at least $100,000,000. He did not believe any contractor could be found who would undertake the work. The committee took no action.

There was a hearing to-day before the Cities Committee of the Assembly and the Railroads Committee of the Senate on the Conkling bill, submitting to the people of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo the question of municipal ownership of surface railroads.

E. H. Crosby of the Social Reform Club of New-York opened the hearing in favor of the bill. The bill was the outcome, he said, of the failure of the railroads to take the people into their confidence. The little railroad on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge paid more into the Treasury of the two cities than the surface roads did. Foreign cities had taken up the idea suggested by the bill, and it had proved most successful. The bill submitted to the people a simple, plain question, and was not arbitrary. The Rapid-Transit bill of last year furnished a precedent to be followed in a favorable report upon this bill, which was not only backed by the labor element, but by a majority, the speaker thought, of the best people in the cities affected.

Still, the question had grown out of the question of capital and labor. It had been brought before the people by the Brooklyn strike. This was a question which the Legislature must take up sooner or later, in the cause of the people.

Mr. Crosby then referred to the failure of the railroad companies in the big cities to furnish proper accommodations for their patrons.

David G. Archibald of New-York spoke of the wave of reform which had swept over the country, and said that the bill was the outcome of it. Even in Dublin, Ireland, the people had better car accommodation than in New-York. That of the latter city was simply outrageous. The bill ought to pass.

Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the Federation of Labor, in advocating the bill, said that it was the Brooklyn strike and the unreasonable demands of the company which had caused the people to think that something should be done. It always gave him a shock, he said, when the Governor of a State called out soldiers to prevent a strike. There was something fundamentally wrong, and, as citizens and men, Mr. Gompers asked for a favorable report.

Alderman Joseph Clark of Brooklyn, Robert Baker of the same city, and Henry White, as the representative of the United Garment Workers of New-York, also favored the bill.

The Assembly committee decided to report the bill faovrably.

MR. O'GRADY TO MAYOR STRONG.

He Agrees Fully with the Mayor Regarding City Legislation.

ALBANY, March 14.—Chairman O'Grady of the Assembly Cities Committee to-night sent the following letter to Mayor Strong in answer to his communication touching the passing of mandatory legislation affecting New-York City:

Albany, March 14, 1895.

The Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor, New-York City:

Dear Sir: Your letter of 11th inst. reached me yesterday, the 13th inst. I agree entirely with you in the position you take concerning legislation of mandatory nature affecting an increase in the expense of conducting public business in the City of New-York, and leaving no discretion to the authorities in relation to the propriety of such increase.

In all legislation of this character affecting the City of New-York, I have endeavored to obtain, in the best manner that I could, the views of the local authorities in order that those views might be known to the Committee on Cities when the bills are under consideration, and, aside from two instances, (of which I shall speak later,) I do not believe that any bill has been reported to the House that has not been in accord with our ideas, and that has not conformed to the wishes of yourself and your associates in the Government of the City of New-York, as far as I could obtain them.

This class of legislation is asked for by no other city in the State, and my experience as a member of the Committee on Cities last year has caused me to be careful in my action this year. I am very glad that your position upon this question is as strong as it is.

The two bills which in the provisions for their enforcement are mandatory and not discretionary are the Pavey bill, providing for an increase in the pay of certain members of the Fire Department of New-York City, and the Halpin bill, providing for an increase in the pay of park police. When the former bill was considered by the committee its chief advocate informed the committee that it met with the approval of and was asked for by yourself and your associates in the administration. I am frank to say that no other consideration would have procured its favorable consideration. This bill having been reported favorably, and presumably with the consent and approval of the city authorities, and having passed the Assembly, you can readily understand the embarrassment of the committee with respect to the Halpin bill, against the merits and justice of which no question has been raised. Had your views been known in time, the Pavey bill would not have been reported as it was; and now that they are known, and as we are all a unit in our position toward this bill, I have suggested to Mr. Pavey that he introduce a resolution at once recalling his bill from the Senate, where it now is, for the purpose of amendment; and I shall insist that the Halpin bill be likewise amended.

In view of the large number of bills in the House affecting the City of New-York, and the desire upon the part of the introducers to move them rapidly, I would suggest that you instruct the Corporation Counsel, or his representative, to at once familiarize himself with all of these bills in order that he may be able to speak on any of them at any meeting when they may be called up. The session has arrived at that stage where unnecessary postponement of good measures should not be had, and where the objections to improper ones should be known at once. I am anxious to have the views of the administration upon any bill, should you desire to be heard.

I trust you will pardon my giving a copy of this letter to the press at the same time that I mail it to you. The anxiety of the correspondents to obtain it forces me, almost to self protection, to take this course. Yours truly,

JAMES M. E. O'GRADY.

THE CHICKAMAUGUA ANNIVERSARY

Gov. Morton Anxious that the State Should be Represented.

ALBANY, March 14.—Gov. Morton, by a special message, called the attention of the Legislature this morning to the great national celebration to be held at Chickamauga and Chattanooga on Sept. 19 and 20, the thirty-second anniversary of the great battle. The message says in part:

It appears to be fitting and proper that the State of New-York should be adequately represented and take official part on so impressive an occasion. In the battles of the Chattanooga campaign there were engaged fourteen regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery from this State, a total of about 6,000 men, and the State is honorably represented by its heroic dead in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. The engagements include the fights at Wauhatchie, Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea Vine Creek, and Ringgold Gap.

I respectfully submit the subject to your honorable body for such legislation as you may deem necessary to provide a proper official participation in the dedication ceremonies and the appropriation of a reasonable sum to meet the necessary expense of such representation.

GORDON NOW ACCUSED OF ARSON

He Was Implicated in Rothman's Confession—The Marshal Puzzled by the Lexington Avenue Fire.

Louis Gordon, a tailor, who formerly had a shop at 21 Walker Street, was arrested last night on a bench warrant, charging him with arson.

Gordon's shop was burned July 24, 1894, and Louis Rothman, the self-confessed incendiary, who is now serving a term of twenty-five years in the penitentiary, implicated him in a confession to Assistant District Attorney Davis.

According to Rothman, the actual firing was done by one Samuel Gluckman, a member of the gang, and at present a fugitive from justice. The fire adjuster, Milch, whom the District Attorney's office wants, is the one who settled the loss with Gordon.

Fire Marshal Mitchel is satisfied that somebody set fire to the building, 1,436 Lexington Avenue, that was burned last Sunday, but he is puzzled not only as to the incendiary, but also as to the ownership of the building.

Subpoenas were issued several days ago for Benjamin Sire, a real estate dealer at 100 West Twenty-eighth Street, his son Leander, and John G. Norris of 327 West Fifty-eighth Street, but none of the men visited the Marshal until yesterday. Leander Sire and Norris called and convinced the Marshal that neither Benjamin Sire nor his son owned the building.

Norris proved that he had owned the house in February, when he bought it for a small sum from a man named Stein, whose business or residence he did not know.

Deputy Marshal Wilson examined the Register's records yesterday afternoon and traced the property to Stein. The men besides Stein interested in the transfers are Harry P. De Grasse, Michael Sullivan, and Louis Lacher, and all are said to be friends of the Sires.

It is also said at the Fire Marshal's office that the transfers were attested by Albert G. Sire, son of Benjamin Sire, who is a lawyer at 99 Nassau Street.

THE DRESSED-STONE BILLS AT ALBANY

Objections to the Present Law Made by the Chase Granite Company.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is hard for a citizen of New-York to understand the muddle into which the dressed-stone bills at Albany have fallen.

If the Lawson bill could be passed, repealing in its entirety the absurd law which was passed a year ago, nominally in the interests of united labor, but really for the benefit of a lobby which has recently been stigmatized in your columns, then the taxpayers of this wofully-plundered city might be assured of fair play.

If the Tobin act, as passed last week, repeals the restrictions of last year's dressed-stone law in so far as they apply to paving stones, but leaves them in force against all other cut stone, then only a partial victory has been gained for justice and honesty, and it behooves every public-spirited New-Yorker to urge on his representative and to agitate in all honorable ways the abolition of these restrictions on commerce and invitations to corruption which have been enacted into "laws."

Heaven save a community where competition is crushed and extortion legalized! As long as that law stands on the statute books contractors for public works in New-York City will have to pay about 30 per cent. too much for all dressed stone used in them. Rapid-transit under ground is made practically impossible, and jobbers and lobbyists receive a direct pecuniary reward for their nefarious operations.

The granite blocks with which Fifth Avenue was paved came from Penobscot Bay, Maine. They were dressed there, naturally. Nobody would expect that the cotton we wear should be shipped in the bolls to New-York and picked here, or that the beef we eat should all be brought here on the hoof and dressed on Manhattan Island. Suppose those granite blocks had been transported here in the rough, as they would have to be under the absurd law it is now sought to repeal, the cost of carriage would have been at least 25 per cent. greater, and the price asked by contractors and paid by the city would have been, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. larger. The taxpayers would have to pay, in consequence, $133,000 for $100,000.

The most extensive granite quarries anywhere in reach of the Atlantic coast are those on the Maine coast at Bluehill and vicinity. The Barge Office and the columns of the Produce Exchange in New-York are from Bluehill stone as well as the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge; also the City Hall at Philadelphia, the Federal Building in Pittsburg, the Thomas monument and the Washington Loan and Trust Company's building in Washington. There would have been a difference of millions of dollars, it is safe to say, in the cost of these structures if we had to ship all that stone in the rough and dress it on the ground where it was to be used.

If a law were passed forbidding the sale in New-York City of clothes not made inside its limits, what a howl there would be! Yet such a law would be a great deal more sensible than the one it is now sought to repeal.

H. B. SLAVEN,
President of the Chase Granite Company.
New-York, March 13, 1895.

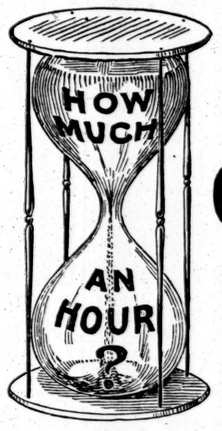
Princeton Club's Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Princeton Club was held last evening at the Hotel Brunswick. Hugh L. Cole, '59, presided in the absence of Adrian H. Joline, President. The chief feature of the evening was the reading of a naper on the "Honor System" by Prof. H. B. Fine. He gave a short account of the system since its introduction at Princeton two years ago, and pointed out the good results which had ensued.

Among those present were Job E. Hedges, Col. G. B. Agnew, B. B. McAlpin, Alexander Moffat, J. S. Morgan, Tracy H. Harris, Ledyard Blair, Robert Kelly Prentice, and Robert Edwin Bonner.

Art Silks at Madison Square Garden.

At the Madison Square Garden Exposition this week no display has been more widely admired than that which is made of art embroidery silks by the New-London Wash Silk Company, surpassing anything of the kind ever shown in this city. Their booth is simply a mammoth reproduction of rainbows, so very beautiful is the display of colors, representing all of the three hundred shades of silks made by this firm. A sterling feature of their goods is that they will stand more exposure to light and severe washing tests than other silks. These goods are sold by leading art and dry goods stores everywhere. Ladies visiting Madison Square Garden this week should not fail to see their beautiful display.—Adv.



How much is your time worth? How much do you value your strength? Is your money worth saving? Buy a large package of

GOLD DUST
Washing Powder

for 25 cents and you will save time, strength, money. With this famous cleaner every hour counts. Get a package and try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A Poetic Recital.—A poetic recital was given in the ballroom at Sherry's yesterday afternoon by Sidney Woollett for the benefit of the babies' ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. The programme was:

"Lady Wentworth".....Longfellow
Selections from "Hiawatha"...Longfellow
"Lines dedicated to the delight of my eye and the idol of my heart"..Shakespeare
"Herve Reli".....Browning
"The Grandmother's Apology"...Tennyson
"The Lifeboat".....Sims
"The Cane-Bottomed Chair"....Thackeray

Among those present were Mrs. Robert E. McKim, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Miss Gallatin, Mrs. John G. Dale, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. John Rhinelander Stevens, Mrs. Frederick Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. Bayard Smith, Mrs. Charles A. Meriton, Miss Minton, Mrs. Matthew Morgan, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Grant, Mrs. John T. Hall, the Misses Hall, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Miss Elizabeth Wells, Mrs. William G. Davies, Miss Davies, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. Walter Catlin, Mrs. John Erving, the Misses Erving, Miss Graham, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Miss Jay, Mrs. Charles Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mrs. William Oothout, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Miss Neeser, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. William Hoppin, Miss Hoppin, Mrs. Edward Delafield, Mrs. Henry Barbey, Mrs. Charles Berryman, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Robert Chrisholm, and Mrs. Charles Leland.

John Wainwright, Bayard Clarkson, George Morrison, Edgar Smith, Cecil Lonsdale, Jules Vatable, G. Vatable, and Mr. Townsend acted as ushers.

—For the East Side Home.—A concert for the benefit of the East Side House was held at the home of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, on Madison Avenue, last evening. Among the artists who appeared were Plunkett Greene, Anton Hegner, Mr. Von Gartner, Miss Jessie Shay, Mrs. Emma Juch-Wellman, and Miss Maud Morgan. The patronesses were Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. H. H. Baxter, Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. William N. Crane, Mrs. Alfred C. Clark, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Frederick R. Coudert, Mrs. William M. Evarts, Mrs. R. H. Ewart, Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mrs. E. T. Godkin, Mrs. Alman Goodwin, Mrs. Franklyn H. Giddings, Mrs. George Hoadley, Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Pierepont Morgan, Mrs. R. K. Pomroy, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. Edward R. Satterlee, Mrs. Cornelius B. Smith, Mrs. Russell Sturgis, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, and Mrs. George Zabriskie.

—Roller-Skating Club's Meeting.—A meeting of the Roller-Skating Club was held last evening at the Berkeley School Armory, and it was, as usual, a very jolly affair. Among some of the members present were Miss Edith Sands, Miss May Low, Miss May Van Nest, Jules Vatable, Miss Neeser, Rudolph Neeser, Miss Helen Lefferts, Robert Livingston, W. P. Belknap, Miss May Riker, Davis Taintor, Stephen H. Pell, Miss Susan Valentine, Miss Josephine Zabriskie, Miss Helen Clarkson, F. Raymond Lefferts, Charles Garland, Miss Edith Dominick, Miss Helen Sutor, Sellah B. Strong, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Ogden, Miss Sarah Hard, Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Edith Speyers, and E. Ellery Anderson. Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. August Zabriskie, and Mrs. Frederick R. Lefferts were among the patronesses present.

—Miss Welch's History Lectures.—The second of Miss Jane Meade Welch's Lenten talks on American history will be heard this forenoon at 11:30 o'clock, at the residence of Agnes Ethel, 80 Irving Place. The subject is "New-York Under British Rule."

—Mme. Ragozin's Lecture.—The lecture by Mme. Ragozin, at the Chapel of the Ascension, in West Eleventh Street, yesterday, was largely attended. Her subject was the "Naturalism of the Rig-Veda." She described in a very interesting manner the characteristics of the different Hindu gods. Among those present were Prof. W. R. Ware, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Miss Ruth Morgan, and Prof. E. Delaven Perry.

—Entertainment at the Ladies' Club.—Edwin Star Belknap and H. W. Loomis gave an enjoyable entertainment yesterday at the Ladies' Club, 28 East Twenty-second Street. The programme consisted of music, songs, recitals, and monologues. Some of those present were Mrs. J. Wells Champney, in whose honor a luncheon was afterward given; Mrs. John Broadhead, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. H. A. Grant, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss K. E. Clark, Mrs. S. E. J. Hudson, Miss Garnet, and Mrs. John B. Miller.

—Art Talks.—The last of a very delightful series of art talks by Elliott Daingerfield was given yesterday at the home of Miss McLean, 7 East Sixty-third Street. The subject was "George Inness, His Life and Work." Among those who have enjoyed these lectures are Mrs. J. William Lasdick, Mrs. Brandreth Symonds, Mrs. James R. Keene, Mrs. John S. Wise, Miss Chadwick, Miss Winterton, Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver, Mrs. A. H. Joline, Edward Warren Day, and Henry S. Goodale.

—Thursday Afternoon Sewing Class.—A meeting of the Thursday Afternoon Sewing Class, which is composed of this Winter's débutantes, met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, 5 Gramercy Park. Members of the sterner sex are asked to drop in at these gatherings at 5 o'clock, for tea.

—The Dinsmore-Carey Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Marion de Peyster Carey to William Dinsmore, Jr., is to take place on June 4, in Trinity Chapel. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Mabel Dinsmore, Miss Julianna Cutting, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, Miss Elsie Barber, and Miss Edith P. Fesser.

—Grenville Snelling's Lecture.—The third of Grenville Snelling's lectures on the "History of Architecture" was given in the Hotel Renaissance yesterday afternoon, the subject being the architecture of Greece. There was a large attendance of well-known society people.

Of Course

From The Chicago Tribune.

Johnny—I'd be ashamed to make all that fuss about havin' a tooth pulled.

Tommy—So would I if it was your tooth.

FOLLOWING NORTH CAROLINA'S EXAMPLE

Republicans and Populists Are Arranging for a Fusion.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—Arrangements are being made for a fusion of the Republicans and Populists for the election of county officers in May, especially in the counties where the Republicans have a majority. Fusion has already been effected in Prince George, Louisa, and other counties.

Monday next will be court day in many of the counties in the State. On that day the Populists and Republicans will hold meetings and determine what action they will take with regard to coalition. The Populist leaders urge a merging of the two parties. The bitter lesson taught the people of North Carolina in the fusion of these two parties in that State is somewhat of an obstacle to the leaders in their efforts to carry out their plans in Virginia.

If a fusion is effected for the Spring election, it will be with the idea of maintaining it next Fall for the selection of the members of the General Assembly. Indeed, the Populist leaders openly proclaim this to be their purpose, when urging an alliance now.

In some of the counties where the Populists and Republicans are overwhelmingly in the majority, the Democrats will make no nomination, but will support candidates on their merits, irrespective of party ties. The most interesting feature of the May election will be the fact that the Walton ballot law will be given a more thorough test than it has ever yet received.

Mahone thus far has manifested no interest in the coming local elections, but he will probably do so in seasonable time. His advice has been to effect any combination which will secure the promise in the near future of controlling the Legislature. The Populists count upon his support and that of other influential Republicans.

MILITIA CALLED OUT TO PROTECT A TOWN

Negroes Threaten to Burn Winchester, Va., and Rescue a Prisoner.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 14.—For the second time since the war Winchester is practically under military control. On the 5th inst., Thornton Parker, colored, was arrested for attempted criminal assault on Mrs. Melton, living near Middletown. Parker, after being fully identified as the assailant, was placed in jail here, indicted on Monday by a special Grand Jury, and his trial set for to-morrow.

Threats of lynching have been made, and the negroes of this city have expressed their intention to rescue the negro and burn the town. The negroes paraded the town in groups on Tuesday night and were disbanded by the police force. The municipal officers decided to place the city under military protection to-night. Three companies—seventy-five men—of the Second Virginia Regiment, under Col. J. C. Baker, arrived here this evening and are patrolling the town.

Everything is quiet to-nignt, and the presence of the troops, it is hoped, will prevent further disturbance.

MUST USE CARE IN CROSSING THE TRACKS

An Important Ruling Regarding the Liability of Railroads.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—In the State Supreme Court of Appeals here to-day, in the case of Johnson, administrator, against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from the Circuit Court of Albemarle, the finding of the lower court was affirmed.

Judge Reilly read the decision, and reiterated the opinion that a person who crosses a railroad must exercise the faculties and senses which God has given him to warn him of approaching danger, and that if he crosses the track when a train is approaching, when his senses tell him, or should tell him, that he is liable to be struck, he cannot hold the company responsible for his own negligence, even though the engineer fails to sound the usual signal of approach.

Collision in Mobile Bay.

MOBILE, Ala., March 14.—The Norwegian steamship Fulton, Capt. Jacobson, from Bocas del Toro, collided with the British ship Austria just off the mouth of the Mobile. The Fulton was coming up the channel and the Austria was going down. The former was under good headway and when fifty yards from the Austria swerved from her course and crashed into the Austria's port side, damaging the sailing ship several thousand dollars and staving a large hole in the iron port of the Fulton. The steamer careened and began to settle slowly, but just as the boats were about to be lowered the vessel righted and was finally got under control.

Scott's Emulsion

is Cod-liver Oil emulsified, or made easy of digestion and assimilation. To this is added the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which aid in the digestion of the Oil and increase materially the potency of both. It is a remarkable flesh-producer. Emaciated, anæmic and consumptive persons gain flesh upon it very rapidly. The combination is a most happy one

Physicians recognize its superior merit in all conditions of wasting. It has had the endorsement of the medical profession for 20 years.

Don't be persuaded to take a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

REPUBLICANS SEE PLATT

And Others Seek Out Public Works Commissioner Brookfield.

SAD DIVISION IN THE RANKS

Prestige of the Machine's Leader Suffers Through the State by His Utter Failure to Down Mayor Strong.

Republicans from "up the State" find it worth while to come to this city just now for a view of the Republican situation as it has been affected by recent incidents in the city. Some of them go to Lower Boardway to obtain this view. Others stop in Chambers Street, within hailing distance of the building which bears the sign, "Department of Public Works."

Both places had visitors yesterday. State Treasurer Colvin was one of the callers at Mr. Platt's office. Another was State Committeeman Wetherbee. In addition, the list of visitors included Mr. Platt's two Police Commissioners, Murray and Kerwin.

While these Platt conferences were in progress, J. Sloat Fassett went down town from the Waldorf Hotel to pay his respects to William Brookfield, Commissioner of Public Works. After a short talk at Mr. Brookfield's office, the two went out together for luncheon.

Mr. Fassett was not disposed to talk for publication on the situation up the State. Apparently he was in good spirits,, however.

There were other up-the-State politicians in the city last night. State Committeeman William L. Proctor of St. Lawrence County and Isaac V. Baker of Comstock's were of the number.

Certain holders of State offices are said to be deeply troubled over the turn affairs have taken in this city. One part of the programme of the Platt men involves their renomination next Fall, and, when Mayor Strong was elected they counted on him to build up a Republican machine in this city which would be of great assistance to them. When Mr. Platt secured control of the Republican county organization, they considered that a great step, so far as the nomination was concerned, but the events of the last few days have disquieted them. The signs in various parts of the State of a rallying of anti-Platt elements have added to their alarm somewhat, and they do not find it such plain sailing as they had hoped for.

Controller Roberts is said to be better satisfied with the outlook than the other State officers whose terms expire at the end of this year, because it has been doubtful if he would have Mr. Platt's indorsement for another term.

One Republican State Senator, who was in this city a day or two ago, said to a reporter for The New-York Times that the fact of Mr. Platt's failure to control the actions of Mayor Strong would have an effect greater in the country towns than in this city.

"The man in the small town does not understand anything about a non-partisan administration," he said. "He is more of a partisan than the voter in a city like New-York. He knows that Mayor Strong is a Republican.

"The very doctrine which Mr. Platt preached to the country editors soon after election, when he caused it to be published that the election of Mayor Strong was a Republican victory, simply strengthened the belief of the Republicans that great things, from a party standpoint, were to follow.

"Now the dweller up the State finds Mr. Platt is not securing the advantage from the change that was predicted, and he is apt to jump to the conclusion that the old leader is at fault. It is this which will be the most threatening thing of all to Mr. Platt in his hold on the country districts. The anti-Platt men scattered here and there throughout the State will make the most of it."

DEFAULTE HOUGHTON SURRENDERS

He Disappeared a Year Ago After Taking Montauk Club Money.

Nathaniel F. Houghton, who was assistant bookkeeper of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, and who departed a year ago with $5,000, walked into the Adams Street Police Station last night and surrendered himself.

He said he did not have a cent, was without food or decent clothes, and thought the best thing he could do was to give himself up and take his punishment.

His honesty was suspected early last year and the books were examined, but nothing wrong was discovered. He disappeared on March 17, 1894, just before a second examination, which was more successful.

He has a wife and three children. He said he lived at 547 Throop Avenue.

The complainant will be Edward H. Sayre, the Treasurer of the Montauk Club. Houghton will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court this morning.

A Murderer Commits Suicide.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 14.—F. A. Daughtry, who murdered Charles Chambers over a business difficulty on Monday on the Red River bridge, committed suicide in his cell at the Caddo (Indian Territory) Jail last night, by severing the jugular vein with a small knife. Both men were well known here. Chambers for years resided in Gainsville, Texas, and was cashier of a national bank there. His brother, Frank Chambers, is a member of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co. of New-York. Daughtry leaves a large family.

Mayor of New-Orleans Vindicated.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 14.—Judge King of the Civil District Court rendered his decision this morning in the impeachment proceedings against Mayor Fitzpatrick, which he has had under advisement since the arguments were heard some weeks ago.

The opinion of the court is lengthy and comprehensive and deals with the case thoroughly. The summing up is a complete vindication of the Mayor and acquits him on every charge of misfeasance and malfeasance.

Couldn't Stand Its Association.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 14.—The Daily Caucasian, Senator Butler's paper, and the organ of the Populist Party, which some time ago announced itself as having signed a ninety-year contract with the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press, has given notice that the paper has suspended publication with to-day's issue. The paper was started with the view of publishing the proceedings of the Legislature, and has never been profitable.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Joseph Jefferson is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Albert Fink of Louisville is at the Windsor.

—Gov. William C. Oates of Alabama is at the Hoffman.

—Edwin Willits, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is at the Astor.

—Congressmen L. D. Apsley and S. W. McCall of Massachusetts are at the Murray Hill.

—Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island and ex-Gov. William R. Merriam of Minnesota are at the Holland.

—State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo, Eckley B. Coxe of Pennsylvania, and James A. Gary of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

HARDING & Co.
FINE SHOES.

(The Fulton St. Harding.)
531 FULTON ST.,
Just above Duffield St., Brooklyn.

Removal Sale.

Our Entire Stock of

FINE SHOES

To be disposed of at a fraction of its original value, prior to removal.

From floor to ceiling our store is packed with high-grade foot wear for men, women, and children—We don't want to move a single pair of these shoes. If

Low Prices Will Make Them Go

they ought to go quickly at these figures:

Ladies' fine Dongola button, large ankle, worth $5.00; at.....$3.50
Ladies' Dongola button, box toe, good value at $3.00; to go at.....$1.25
Ladies' fine cloth top Patent Leather, reg. $5.00 qual., at.....$3.00
Ladies' cloth top, Patent Leather tip, reg. $4.00 button shoe, at.....$2.50
Ladies' extra fine Vici Kid button shoe, Patent Leather tip, hand made, cheap at $5.00; removal price.....$3.89
Ladies' cloth top common sense button, worth $4.50; at.....$3.00
Ladies' fine Patent Leather Oxford ties, were worth $300; to go at.....$1.72
Gents' fine calfskin lace shoes and Congress gaiters:
$7.00 sort to go at $6.00.
$6.00 sort to go at $5.00.
$5.00 sort to go at $4.00.
$4.00 sort to go at $3.00.
$3.00 sort to go at $1.98.
Gents' best Patent Leather Congress, $7.00 grade, at.....$5.00
Gents' best Patent Leather Lace Shoes, made to sell at $5.00 and $6.00; now $4.00 and $5.00.
Gents' genuine Alligator Slippers, in black, slate, chestnut, mahogany, and russet, reg. $4.00 grade, at.....$2.25
Boys', Youths', Misses,' and Children's Shoes reduced in like proportion.

HARDING & Co.
FINE SHOES.
531 FULTON ST., NEAR DUFFIELD.

WEAK PAINFUL MUSCLES
Soothed and strengthened by Cuticura Anti-Pain Plasters, greatest of pain-alleviating plasters. New, instantaneous, and infallible.

DESERTED COFFEE FOR POLICY

Brokers on the Coffee Exchange Played 4-11-44 and the Drawing Came Out 4-11-46.

Many of the brokers who trade at the Coffee Exchange amused themselves yesterday for several hours with a trial at playing policy. Figures posted on the bulletin board suggested the scheme. They were posted at 11 o'clock, and showed that warehouse deliveries of coffee in New-York on Wednesday had been 11,444 bags. Comparisons, also posted, recalled that on March 14 last year stocks in hand reached 444,583 bags. A glance at these figures, in conjunction with the hour of posting, suggested, naturally, the famous Thompson Street combination of 4-11-44.

Several brokers declaring that they would play the combination for the morning drawing, which was to occur at 1

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Passing Show.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Primrose & West's Minstrels.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Othello.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway.—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Exposition of Costumes, &c.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Kneisel Quartet.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Die Gotterdemmerung.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL, 4th Av-23d St—3:00—High Art Cookery.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	45	38	3:30 P. M.	45	32
6 A. M.	42	89	6 P. M.	37	31
9 A. M.	43	36	9 P. M.	35	28
12 M.	44	35	12 P. M.	32	25

Average temperature yesterday.....33
Average temperature for corresponding day last year.....40⅝
Average temperature for corresponding day last fifteen years.....36⅝
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, followed by Cloudy Weather and Snow, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE ALLIANCA AFFAIR.

No one will dispute for a moment the proposition that a thorough investigation of the Allianca affair should be made before our Government decides what is due from the Government of Spain. Nor will any one deny that it is the duty of our Government to act toward that of Spain in the spirit of candor and friendship, and on the assumption that the latter will do whatever may honorably be asked. But in the meantime the affair is not a trivial one, nor is the sentiment that it arouses a decent subject for ridicule. On the facts as they are so far known, and on the application of well-established rules of international law, there is a prima facie case for sober but decided action by the Government of the United States. It is not a matter out of which to create a "sensation," but it is quite as little proper material for inexpensive witticism.

What we are bound to remember is the fact that we have considerable commerce traversing the seas surrounding the Spanish possessions to the south of us. It is the interest and it is the right of the American people that that commerce shall enjoy the same security, be carried on with the same certainty and convenience, with as little interruption or danger or annoyance, as the commerce of other nations in the waters adjacent to our own coasts. That is an interest inherent in the spread of the world's trade, and a right which has grown out of that trade, and is universally and uniformly recognized by all the civilized Governments of modern times. It is certainly not consistent with this right that an American merchant vessel whose Captain—in this case a cool and experienced man, who has been a naval officer—asserts that he was beyond the marine league that limits jurisdiction, should be fired at by a Spanish war ship with solid shot, any one of which might have sunk his vessel, because, after he had displayed the American flag and saluted the flag of Spain, he was not willing to heave to and have his ship boarded. It may be that Capt. Crossman's account is not complete or accurate; it may be that the Allianda was not beyond the marine league; it may be that the Spanish commander had, or thought he had, rights and duties which we do not now understand. These, as we have said, are matters for investigation. But on the face of the facts as known, Capt. Crossman simply did his duty to his passengers, crew, and owners, and steamed away from a situation that no American Captain should be exposed to. And it is the plain duty of our Government, if his account be verified, to take whatever steps are necessary to see that such affairs do not recur.

And while in international law all friendly Governments stand on a conventional equality, it would be foolish to deny that there are chapters in the history of the relations between this country and Spain which make it quite impossible for American Captains sailing about the Spanish islands to regard Spanish officers, naval, military, or civil, with quite the same confidence that they feel toward English or German or French officers in like conditions. The Spanish-American colonists have for years been in a state of chronic discontent, varied by outbursts of actual insurrection, one of which is now going on beyond the veil of secrecy that the Spanish Government tries to maintain about the coasts. The Spanish officers have for years been more or less arbitrary, harsh, and cruel, generally more than less, and many of them by natural temperament are haughtily contemptuous of the rights of others, and not seldom of their own good faith. They are fond of taking the law into their own hands, and administer it sometimes brutally and treacherously. They did so in the Virginius case, and have done so in others, and when they have the chance they do so with no distinction of nationality. If Capt. Crossman supposed that, had he yielded to what he regarded as the unwarranted demand of the Captain of the Spanish cruiser, consequences of a most disagreeable kind might ensue, for which his responsibility would be very grave, his supposition would have been entirely justified by the experiences of other Americans.

It is not impossible that Secretary Gresham, in the extraordinary tranquillity and remoteness of the spacious capital, may not look on the facts of this case, and the interests and rights involved, as do men whose daily concerns are intimately connected with American commerce. If this be so, the Secretary will doubtless arouse himself in time. It is pure bosh to say that he is not imbued with the American spirit. No man is more completely loyal to that spirit, but neither his temperament, his training, nor his present situation is favorable to a prompt manifestation of it. But the country may be sure that this Administration will not be remiss in asserting the undoubted right of peaceful commerce on the high seas, in requiring whatever satisfaction is proper where that right has been infringed, and in securing respect for it in the future.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mayor Strong has begun the reorganization of the Fire Department by appointing Mr. La Grange in place of Scannell and Mr. Sheffield in place of Eickhoff. We have no information as to the Mayor's intentions in respect to appointing a successor to Mr. Robbins, whose term expires May 1, but we think it almost a public duty to advise him to consider most carefully the qualifications of Mr. Henry Winthrop Gray, the former Commissioner, who resigned because he could not be a consenting partner in dishonest practices.

In a good many respects Mr. Gray's conduct as a Fire Commissioner proved him to be a valuable public officer. He did not do his work in a perfunctory fashion, but delved into the details of the department's purchases and expenditures until he found corruption, which he then courageously attacked, although that course necessarily involved him in a bitter quarrel with his two associates. The corruption that Mr. Gray exposed was a sort of petty pilfering, but it was mean and dirty and deserving of severe punishment, which was not inflicted, unfortunately, because of the successful use of bulldozing tactics by the defense. For one thing, Mr. Gray proved that the other two Commissioners had been guilty of a violation of the Penal Code by destroying a public record. We submit that in view of Mr. Gray's intimate familiarity with the work of the Fire Department and of his disposition to hold the department up to standards of common honesty, the Mayor ought to look upon him as a man combining just the qualities needed for a good Fire Commissioner.

THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

In preparing its bill providing for a separate Department of Elections, the Committee of Ten has incorporated the provisions of existing law applying to the conduct of elections in this city in such a manner as to make a close comparison rather difficult, but there appears to be no material change. The main purpose appears to be to harmonize all the provisions of the law with the change of authority and adapt them to the new system. The Board of Elections is to exercise the functions in relation to the registration of voters and the holding of elections heretofore exercised by the Police Commissioners and the head of the Elections Bureau. All the duties of the Police Department that have afforded any reason for a bi-partisan division of its head are provided for elsewhere.

This bill would put the whole election system under a bi-partisan direction, giving each political party equal representation in the exercise of authority and oversight in carrying out the election laws from first to last. That affords the best possible assurance of fairness, for neither side would have any advantage or any opportunity not enjoyed by the other. This is the only field of public activity in which a reason exists for this even balancing of parties, because an election is not the official act of any delegated and responsible authority, but the act of the people themselves in delegating authority and conferring responsibility. Legal regulation is only intended to insure fair play between the opposing forces, and to secure accuracy in determining which is the more numerous.

There is nothing analogous to it in any public administration, and it should be provided for by itself, in any case, and for that the bi-partisan device is precisely adapted. It is not adapted to the continuous exercise of delegated authority and responsibility. There concentration is required, and not division. The conduct of elections ought to be under the direction of a separate department to insure the independence and security that are essential to fairness, and the Police Department ought to be relieved of duties that have no relation to its own proper functions in order that these may be exercised more effectively. The benefit of the separation will accrue to both the conduct of elections and the administration of the police.

With this provision for elections there is no excuse left for the bi-partisan arrangement in the Police Department, and with separate provision for the judicial function of trying delinquents and imposing penalties no reason remains for more than one Commissioner. He would be simply an administrative officer, like the Commissioner of Public Works or of Street Cleaning, with clearly defined duties. The plan of the Committee of Ten fully meets the requirements of police reform, and should receive the united and energetic support of the people of New-York.

THE AILSA AND THE CUP.

The performance of the Ailsa at Cannes yesterday more than fulfilled the extraordinary promise of her first appearance in a race at the same port last week. On the first occasion she beat the Britannia, the crack British yacht of 1894, by something less than two minutes, corrected time, in a race of thirty miles, sailed three times over a triangular course. On this occasion the conditions were similar, with the exception that there was a much better breeze blowing, and the new boat won by about twelve minutes.

The showing of the first race in respect to the Ailsa is thus not only confirmed, but very remarkably improved. A thirty-mile race with eight turns that is won in four hours and twenty minutes is not a drifting match, and cannot be so won but by a very fast boat and in a very fair breeze. But yesterday the Ailsa sailed the same course in about three hours and three-quarters. This means a very good breeze indeed.

The difference is significant, because it has been supposed that the great proportionate beam of the Ailsa, unprecedented in British racing yachts, would operate to her disadvantage when the breeze was fresh and the water rough. Certainly the Valkyrie showed to advantage against the Vigilant under these conditions. The one race of which the honors went to her was evidently her race because the sea stopped her less than it stopped her more beamy competitor. We have few particulars about the state of the water in yesterday's race, but so good a breeze could scarcely blow without some agitation that would stop a skimming dish of the old American type almost dead, and that might be expected to operate to the disadvantage of the wider of two racers. It is, however, set forth that a considerable sea was running at one point in the race, and, in fact, the Britannia gained on the stretch for which this condition is recorded. Nevertheless, the Ailsa's superiority all round was manifest. It is even declared that her work to windward was better than anything shown by the Vigilant in European waters, though such comparisons are sure to be misleading.

This race was a much better test of the new racer than the former. She had already been tested, her steersman had "got the hang of her," and found out how to humor her. She had already beaten the champion, and this time she beat her much worse. If she had been the new boat designed for Lord Dunraven, her designer and owner would have been justified in thinking her good enough to win the America's Cup. If she had been an American boat, and had made the same showing, we would have been justified in thinking her quite good enough to defend the cup. It remains to be seen what the new Valkyrie can do. The experience afforded by the Ailsa will be at the service of her designer, as it will also be at the service of the designer of the cup defender. But the performances of the Ailsa make it very likely that she will be the chosen challenger, and, if she is, they make it likely that we shall have to make a considerable advance upon the Vigilant in order to keep the trophy of yachting supremacy.

THE ORCHARD STREET SLAUGHTER.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury impaneled to inquire into the cause of death of the four men crushed by the collapse of an unfinished building in Orchard Street fixes the responsibility for that slaughter with precision. The verdict provides a basis for three dismissals from the Building Department, and three, if not four, indictments for manslaughter, the fourth being against one of the persons who should be dismissed from the Building Department. The Coroner's jury has done its work; it remains for the Superintendent of Buildings and the Grand Jury and subsequently for a petit jury to do theirs.

It seems that the memory of Buddensiek's fate has grown dim to the speculative builder with the lapse of years, and that fresh object lessons in the danger of building man-traps are needed. It seems also that these should be furnished by William F. Lennon, the owner, and Peter Comes and John Gleaves, the builders, of the man-trap in Orchard Street. These men prepared entirely inadequate plans for a tenement house, and in building it they deviated even from these inadequate plans. The quantity of material used would have been insufficient even if the quality had been excellent. In fact, the quality was wretched. The bricks were poor, the mortar was mud. The collapse of the building was the natural result of the manner in which it had been erected. Justice will not be done until these men have been brought to trial for causing the deaths which resulted from that collapse.

But this is not all, nor the worst. The Building Department exists for the express purpose of protecting the public against incompetent or rascally builders. It is clearly shown that it has failed to afford this protection. Its business is to provide this protection in two ways. First, it is to see that no building is erected except after the submission of plans which promise a safe structure. Next, it is to see that the building is erected according to the plans. According to the jury, it has failed in both points. The plans, as passed by the Building Department, did not provide for a safe structure. The defects in them were so manifest to the experts in the jury that it seems likely they were never examined at all by the persons whose business it was to examine them. In fact, the defects were so patent and undeniable that, when they were brought to the notice of the examiners, these officials were driven to saying that they had "supposed" that appliances for safety would be employed which the plans did not show. That is to say, they passed plainly insufficient plans. What, then, was the use or effect of their examination of the plans? These two persons, Waite and Hornum, should not be permitted to remain in the department and endanger the public safety a day after they can be legally put out.

The case of the Inspector whose business it was to see that the building was erected according to the plans is even worse than that of the examiners whose duty it was to see that the plans were sufficient. According to the jury, he permitted so many deviations from the plans and violations of the law that it is to be presumed that he had a corrupt motive for permitting them. Probably he is a fit subject for indictment. Certainly he is a fit subject for peremptory dismissal.

But the matter ought not to end there. It has been shown that the Building Department is untrustworthy both in its office work and in its outdoor work. The two Assistant Superintendents are directly inculpated by the verdict of the jury, and one of the examiners and a casual Inspector. The Superintendent himself gets a perfunctory "testimonial" which perhaps no practicing architect could afford to withhold, but it is plain that he does not make his department the public protector it is meant to be. In fact, the evidence and the verdict leave it extremely doubtful whether the public gets any real return for the $160,000 and more it pays for the Building Department in salaries alone. The verdict demands the attention not only of the Grand Jury and the Superintendent, but also and especially of Mayor Strong.

TO DISPLACE STEAM MOTORS.

Some weeks ago we directed attention to the remarks of Vice President Hall of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company concerning the experiment with electric motive power which this company is about to make on its road from Boston to Nantasket Beach. Mr. Hall said:

"Electricity bids fair to outdo steam in economy sooner or later. We shall test the matter by carrying the heavy excursion traffic by electricity. If the plan is successful, as it no doubt will be, we are in a position to use electricity on the main line between New-Haven and New-York. There will soon be completed between these two cities four lines of track. Two of these can easily be equipped with electrical power."

Since those remarks were published, the officers of the company have inspected the Boston and Nantasket line and approved the plans for the application of electric power. It is expected that the cars will be running about the 1st of June. At the time of this inspection President Clark said:

"We are going to demonstrate whether electricity is a plaything in its relation to transportation or something that is practicable and is with us to stay. We propose to place the motors on our ordinary steam cars, the first trial of the kind, I believe, that has ever been made in this country. The results we obtain will largely govern our future policy in relation to other branch lines under our control."

It is now understood that the policy of establishing electric power plants at the termini of all the company's small branch lines, and of extending these lines—operated by electric power—into districts now served by stages, is under consideration. It is expected by many who are watching the development of the company's plans that this work on the branches will be followed by the use of electric motors on the main lines. "As soon as it is practicable and economical," said Vice President Hall last week, "we shall introduce electricity as a motive power over our system and run cars or trains much more frequently than we do now." It is quite probable, therefore, that the first use in this country of electric force as the motive power on a large and important railroad system, in place of steam, will be seen on the road between this city and Boston.

It is distinctly reassuring to learn, and especially to learn from The Tribune, that "Thomas C. Platt is not up to date." The calendar should have this assertion printed all over itself as a guarantee of good character. The Tioga statesman is up to so many things, most of them bad and all suspicious, that nobody would think of asking for any better recommendation than such an inscription would supply.

A writer in Blackwood's laments the abandonment of cricket in favor of golf by a large and rapidly increasing number of Englishmen young and old. His chief ground for objection to the ancient Scottish game is that players of it develop certain harsh and unpleasant qualities of temper, and, if they have any tendency toward becoming unsociable, find in it unlimited opportunities for cultivating that peculiarity. They hate anything or anybody that interferes with a successful circuit of the links, and even the sweetest sounds of nature, if they distract a golfer's attention from his work, lose for him all their attractiveness. He instances with proper horror the case of a well-known St. Andrew's player, usually the mildest-spoken of men, who swore vehemently after making a bad shot and indignantly inquired, "How the most overheated of places can a man putt when there's a finally condemned lark singing just above his head?" Americans, who are also falling into the clutches of the golf habit, should meditate seriously upon this anecdote. Such language, certainly, was never heard on a baseball field. There the fundamental rules of the game make the umpire the object of all remarks of this quality, and give that official the right to repay them either in kind or by a fine. Larks have no such powers of defense, and any sport that subjects little innocent birds to objurgation is manifestly open to the sternest sort of reprehension.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Last Concert at the Metropolitan Opera House an Excellent One.

The fifth and last concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The audience was one of tolerable size, though in the Metropolitan it did not look large. The concert was an admirable entertainment, and went far toward atoning for the many shortcomings of Mr. Emil Paur in the course of the present season. The most serious fault of the concert was its length. Usually Mr. Paur's programmes are judicious in this respect. He generally manages to get through inside of two hours, but last night he ran to two hours and a quarter, which is quite too much for human patience. The result was that some of the best orchestral playing heard in New-York this season went for almost nothing.

The orchestral numbers were an overture, "Elegy," in C minor, by Robert Kahn, played for the first time here; Berloiz's "Fantastic Symphony," and the overture, scherzo, nocturne, and wedding march from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. It is quite impossible to tell why Mr. Paur treated us to the Kahn number. It proved to be a most doleful and wearisome composition, written with sufficient skill in the handling of the orchestra, but without any special reason for existence. If we must have novelties, let us have some by American composers, whose works will at least have a patriotic excuse for existence if they have no other.

The Berloiz symphony was played most commendably. Mr. Paur had evidently given the score sympathetic study, which is to be praised, particularly because his tastes seem to lie in other directions. The orchestra displayed to the highest advantage its admirable virtuosity, and the remarkable drum effects were brought out in a striking manner. Even the bells were in tune, and that is indeed rare. The Mendelssohn music was played with delightful smoothness and precision, and seldom has the hackneyed wedding march been given with so much dignity and breadth of style.

The soloist of the evening was Miss Marie Brema of the German opera. Her numbers were the familiar aria from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba" and songs by Brahms, Loring Thomas, and Kjerulf. The second song, to which Mr. Schroeder played a 'cello obligato beautifully, had to to be repeated. Miss Brema sang all her numbers excellently. At each appearance this artist reveals new powers, and it is now safe to say that she is one of the best dramatic singers ever heard by this public.

EXHIBITION AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The March exhibition at the Union League Club again shows the praiseworthy activity and the discriminating judgment of the Art Committee in the selection of work displayed. This month there is almost an embarrassment of riches, for not only is the collection of paintings most attractive, but the National Sculpture Society has contributed a room full of bas-reliefs, and there are several cases of miniatures.

Of the pictures, many possess more than usual interest, and are signed by men of much prominence. That by de Neuville, entitled "Cutting the Wires" (35) is a dramatic composition, an episode of the war of '70. It represents the passage of a troop of Prussian cavalry through a seaside village, halting for a moment while one of the men, standing on his horse, slashes with his sabre at the telegraph wires. There is much force in the arrangement of the crowd—the contrast between the simple peasant and the brutal swaggering cavalryman being well brought out. The details are complete, though more in the suggestion than in actual finish.

Two pictures by Detaille show him at different epochs of his art, "Les Incroyables" (12,) being a most minute, carefully finished little panel of figures, and "Salut aux Blesses" (11,) a large, incompleted military subject in his better known manner. This latter departs from the custom prevalent among the French painters of representing the French arms triumphant. This time it is the Prussians who are the victors, and who bow to the wounded. The work in its unfinished state is interesting as showing the technical mode of procedure by this dexterous painter. A group of four panels by Meissonier is unusual, and they present much variety. "A Corner of His Studio" (20) shows his remarkable ability in the painting of still life, and a landscape study (30) demonstrates his facility to reach a high plain, no matter what his subject. There is a trumpeter (28,) wherein a somewhat too assertive sky detracts in a measure from the figure, and "Don Pasquale" (31,) on more familiar lines.

By Corot there is a beautiful landscape, "Le Bouleau" (7,) and by Diaz a wood interior (13,) wherein the painter is most happy. A departure by Rosa Bonheur from her customary cattle work is a wood interior, with "Cavaliers in a Shower" (3.) There is a head by Henner, (19,) and a large landscape by Michel, "The Coming Storm" (32,) and both differ but slightly from previous work shown. An important Jules Breton is "La Fin de Travail" (4,) and is a group of peasants at the end of the day, against a twilight sky. It is effective and done with his old-time skill, though suggestive of many previous pictures from the same brush. The Bavarian interiors of Defregger no longer arouse enthusiasm, excellent as they are, and "The New Brother" (10) has much the same quality as has all the work of this German. Other foreign pictures are by Brun, Fromentin, Charles Jacque, Max de Nittis, Van Marcke, and Vollou, together with the study for a "Holy Family" (50) by Zimmermann.

George Inness, among the Americans, is represented by the big canvas, "California" (21,) recently acquired by the club at the late sale. The picture is a splendid example of the master, and has already received favorable notice in these columns. It hangs at one end of the gallery and is flanked on either side by two striking paintings, one by Winslow Homer, and the other by R. A. Blakelock. The former in his "Wood's Island Light" (20) shows a vigorous study of moonlit sea, with rocks in foreground, and which, though perhaps a trifle painty, gives the swirl of the waters and the ceaseless action of the ocean with fine effect. Of Mr. Blakelock's "Moonlight" (2) it may be said he has rarely been more successful. It is full of the soft, tender quietness of the night, and is wonderfully rich in color.

A study, "Biddy" (26,) by William Magrath, shows keen appreciation of character, and is a worthy companion to his well remembered "Old Sod," of some years back. Seymour J. Guy in "The Gamut" (16,) holds his own with the best of our men. The boy playing on the violin by the light of the solitary candle is an able, conscientious, thoughtful picture, drawn with skill, and painted with dexterous touch. The values are well preserved, the composition carefully arranged, and the result highly satisfactory. By Carroll Beckwith there is a strong, vigorous portrait of the Hon. Hamilton Fish. The likeness is excellent, and the treatment is broad and artistic. J. G. Brown has an interior, with an old woman, which he calls, "T'was Long Ago" (5,) frankly executed and in his best manner, and Louis Moeller, in his "Grateful," (33,) shows a small composition of an old couple at table with bowed heads. It has much sentiment, and is technically very clever.

Harry W. Watrous, the Chairman of the Art Committee, sends his "Bills" (48,) the winner of last year's "Clarke prize" at the Spring Academy of Design. There are two canvases from Walter Shirlaw, a decorative panel from Will H. Low, a colorful landscape by Henry G. Dearth and work by C. C. Curran, E. Wood Perry, R. W. Van Boskerck, James Hart, Thomas Moran, J. C. Nicoll, together with a cow by Carleton Wiggins.

Two English pictures by important men complete the list. A really splendid portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of a Mrs. Lambert, is a work of much artistic excellence, and is painted with all the freshness and delicacy characteristic of the master. Lovely color, graceful pose, and comprehensive modeling are apparent here, and the mellowness of age has only added to the charm of the work. More modern is Sir Edward Burne-Jones, in his delightful portrait of "Dorothy" (23,) wherein the beauty of the work of the face atones for the rigidity and awkwardness of the hands and arms. There is a dainty case of miniatures, by William J. Baer, containing many portraits of attractive women and manly looking members of the male sex, and work by I. A. Josephi, Perry Averill and Florence Mackubin, showing infinite pains and laborious application, and which it is impossible to specify separately.

Much of the sculpture shown here on the walls of the large meeting room has been recently referred to in an article on the Architectural League Exhibition. Some plasters from the antique and the early Italians are familiar and come from Mr. Decamp's shops. There are bas-reliefs by Della Robbia and Donatello, loaned by Thomas Shields Clark, and two heads by David d'Angers from Mr. Avery's collection. Of modern men, MacMonnies, French, Martiny, Bauer, Bitter, Elwell, Warner, Hartley, and others, are represented. Harry Le Grand Cannon has a large and ambitious portrait of a lady, with figures supporting the medallion. There is interesting work by Chapu, the famous Frenchman, as well as by Carpeaux. By David, there are portraits of the Empress Josephine, Mme. Recamier, and Rouget de Lisle. These bas-reliefs are effectively hung and lit by electricity, and present an attractive display; indeed the present exhibition has seldom been surpassed by any of the recent shows at the club. The only drawback is the limited interval that is given for the inspection of the work. The time and trouble expended would seem to justify the club in keeping the collection intact for at least a week, instead of the too brief period now allotted it of a couple of days. To-day and to-morrow the galleries will be open to ladies upon invitation.

One More Ballot in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., March 14.—Only one ballot was taken for United States Senator today. It resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 7; Massy, (Rep.,) 4; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 7; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 3; absent, 3.

HERE IS REAL ELOQUENCE

A Genious of Radiant Brilliancy Takes His Pen in Hand.

A master of language, a wielder of words, has suddenly appeared in the South. To be definite, he has appeared at Wilson, N. C. Here is a specimen of his work, recently clipped from the columns of a paper published in that town, henceforth memorable:

That magnificent conversationalist, the superbly-endowed and brilliant-minded Miss Lizzie Crowell, whose powers of entertainment are so potent in their regal sway, gave a recherche and most elegant "at home" on Tuesday afternoon to her charming and highly cultured relatives, the exquisitely refined Misses Marsh of New-Jersey. It was an occasion of unusual brilliancy, for amid the sparkling gleams of the most brilliant streams of conversation the moments were made to ripple by as sweetly and as musically and as beautifully and as radiantly as a streamlet of crystal waters flowing through banks of blooming flowers, and kissed alone by trembling sunbeams as they come down in dazzling showers. It was indeed an occasion that will be most pleasantly remembered, for under the intoxicating influences born in the witcheries of those lovely maidens who made up such a tiara of attractiveness all were made to dream of a lost Eden restored in all of its prisine beauty and attractiveness, where flowers breathe the sweetest perfume of delight and song bids sing their purest carollings of rapture and enchantment.

For chaste magnificence and happy epithet the lines that follow are even more remarkable. It is needless to state that they are by the same hand:

Our worthy and most excellent and deservedly popular young townsman, J. D. Gold, and his lovely and most estimable young bride, née Miss Inez White, reached Wilson on Tuesday afternoon, and were driven to the elegant home of Elder P. D. Gold, where a most cordial welcome awaited them. At night the doors were thrown open, and that charming home became the radiant scene of one of the most brilliant receptions ever held in Wilson. Under the artistic touch of most skillful fingers the handsome parlor was made to resemble a poetic dream of richest fancy, for it was most beautifully and artistically decorated, while ribbons of white and gold most beautifully intertwined, so typical of the interwoven heartstrings that were then holding two happy souls in such sweet union, made up a tout ensemble that evoked enthusiastic delight. And amid this radiant and sparkling scene moved to and fro like symphonies of grace and poems of ravishing loveliness some of the loveliest and most glorious women that ever gave a charm to earth and a melody to the current of existence. Most radiantly conspicuous among these was that resplendent specimen of magnificent womanhood, that flawless jewel of richest brilliancy, the sparkling Miss Mamie Lee of Suffolk, Va., who was maid of honor at the recent nuptials, and who indeed reigned a majestic queen in the royal robings of her conquering loveliness. And there was another attractive visitor in the handsome person of the radiant and sparkling Miss Jacksie Daniel of Tarborough, whose animated powers gave additional brilliancy to the scene and imparted increased enjoyment to the delightful occasion.

"And thus ends our imperfect account," says the young man in Wilson. He is too modest. His "account" is about the most perfect thing of its kind that "journalism" ever produced.

THE THIEF WAS A DOG

He Stole Milk Cans and Was Arrested for His Crime.

From Boston comes a tale of a dog who is a thief and who was caught in the act, arrested, taken to a police station, tried, and finally liberated because no law applicable to four-footed criminals could be found.

It seems that for the last two weeks a wicked milk stealer has been at work in the Eleventh Precinct of that city, and that many well-filled milk cans have disappeared from the doorsteps of houses, never to be recovered. Finally, says The Boston Traveller, one of the milkmen went to the station house and asked that an officer be detailed to help him watch for the culprit. The district about Morton Street was the scene of the greatest depredations. Early Tuesday morning, after the milk had been delivered to the customers along the street, the milkman and the policeman took up a position in a doorway to watch.

They waited until 6 o'clock. No thief appeared. As daylight was approaching, the watchers were just making up their minds that there was little use remaining any longer, when a big Newfoundland dog came around the corner and slowly ambled up the street.

"There's your thief," remarked the policeman as he watched the dog cautiously peering into every doorway as he walked along.

"What, the dog?" said the milkman incredulously.

"Yes; keep your eye on him."

The dog paused before a doorway in which was a can of milk and then he walked slowly up the steps and smelled the can. In a moment he took the can in his teeth, walked down to the street, and started off the way he had come. The policeman and the milkman followed at a short distance. They saw him turn into Armandine Street and climb up into the veranda of a house.

He set the can down for a moment and contemplated it, and then he picked it up in his teeth again and shook it gently. In a moment the wooden plug dropped out of the can, and, setting the can down, he proceeded to lap the milk from the can contentedly. The men watched him until he had finished, and then they saw him pick up the empty can in his teeth and leave the veranda. He passed down into the back yard and out into a clump of bushes in the rear of the house. He was lost to view for some time, and then he came out again and proceeded to the veranda, where he lay down and soon was asleep.

The policeman and the milkman went out into the bushes to look around. There they discovered fourteen empty milk cans.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN THE EAST

Three Possible Terminations of Japan's War Considered.

"The rise of Japan to the first position among Asiatic powers," says The London Spectator, "is not only the most amazing incident of the half century, but is the one which most directly affects the future of Great Britain. If the war ends in one probable way, namely, a subordinate alliance of China with Japan, we shall have in As

CUBAN ANTITHETIC VIEWS

Insurgents Are Gaining Strength, and Are Virtually Crushed.

SPANIARDS EXCITED AND TRANQUIL

A Returning Traveler Has Heard Little of War at Havana, and Rebels at Key West Celebrate Victory.

LONDON, March 14.—The Central News correspondent in Madrid says:

"Private cipher telegrams from Cuba do not confirm the official statement that the rebellion has been virtually crushed. They declare that the insurgents gain strength daily."

MADRID, March 14.—The Government has begun exercising the strictest censorship over all dispatches to and from Cuba. Nothing unfavorable to the Government is permitted to pass. No cipher messages are sent unless the key is given to the Government.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 14.—Mr. Brinas, a prominent Cuban of this city, received a letter by steamer Olivette last night from a friend in Cuba informing him that another engagement has taken place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, in which the Spaniards were again defeated.

Mr. Brinas says that his friend reports that all telegraphic wires on the eastern end of the island are cut. The Cubans here are enthusiastic over the news of the victory.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 14.—Judge E. C. Murphy of Brooklyn, N. Y., accompanied by a party of friends, arrived in the city to-day from Havana.

Judge Murphy, like many others, when asked about the Cuban insurrection, said that he had heard very little about the trouble while on the island.

He is of the opinion that the trouble is not half as bad as it is represented. The Captains and other officers of the Spanish Army attend the operas every night, and seem in no way disturbed.

Everything is quiet and businesslike on the streets, and if there is any trouble it is not apparent, and must be in the back country and smaller towns. The Judge and his party will remain in the city a few days.

TAMPA, Fla., March 14.—When the Olivette arrived this evening from Havana a rush was made for the passengers, in search of Cuban revolutionary news.

A Cuban who has come on an important mission stated that the provisional Government had been organized, and that Gen. Marti had been made provisional President. Gen. Gomez was made General in Chief. The revolutionary army, as now organized, consists of 5,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry. The Cubans are armed with machetes and rifles, while the Spanish forces are armed with rifles and the old-style sword, which is very clumsy.

Last Saturday, a peace commission, in behalf of the Government, visited Mansilla and conferred with the insurgent commander, Gen. Maso, with a view to inducing that officer and his command to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance to the Government, in which case they would be granted pardon.

The commission consisted of Gen. Marco Garcia, one of the most noted rebel leaders of the last insurrection, and F. Spoturno. Tuesday they returned, unsuccessful and thoroughly disgusted. Gen. Maso received them courteously, listened to their arguments, and granted them an hour in which to leave camp or else suffer the penalty of being shot.

"Cuba will be free from Spanish misrule," said Gen. Maso, "for war will endure ten years or longer, if necessary."

From Santa Clara, in the eastern part of the island, come reports of general uprisings during the last ten days.

In Havana there are no signs of rebellion, although during Tuesday night the police quietly raided a house on St. Nicholas Street, and confiscated a magazine of cartridges and powder stored there. No arrests were made, as the house had no occupants at the time of the raid. In Havana up to the time of the departure of the Olivette no word had been received regarding the firing upon the Colon-New-York mail steamer Allianca by a Spanish gunboat.

SPAIN GRANTS AMERICAN CLAIMS

Taxes Which Were Unjust and Fines Unduly Imposed Remitted.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A cable message received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Taylor, the United States Minister at Madrid, contained the news that the Spanish Government had acted favorably on a number of appeals taken by American concerns from fines made and taxes assessed by Spain on their property.

These are included in the commercial claim which Mr. Taylor has brought before the Spanish Government. Test cases were recently decided in favor of the American claimants. They were based on the exaction of taxes which the United States contended were unjust and also on fines imposed because of technical errors and other minor matters in the manifests of American vessels.

Mr. Taylor's dispatch said that the claims granted were those of the Juragua Mining Company, the steamship Joseph W. Hawthorne, the ship Harry and Grace Reynolds, Brooks & Co., the Comas Machine Company, and what are known as the cottolene cases. The Juragua case is the most important, involving the levying of taxes on mining property in Cuba. Most of the important mines in Cuba are owned by Americans and the taxes which have been remitted prevented the export of ores to the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Sir Edward Grey's Statement of the Dispute About Boundary.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said, in reply to a question, that Great Britain had no diplomatic representative at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. British interests there, he said, had been for some time in charge of the German representative.

The British Government was ready to take steps for an amicable arrangement of the differences existing between the two countries, and had communicated that fact to Venezuela in 1890 and again in 1893. The latter communication had never been answered by Venezuela, and Great Britain must therefore maintain the provisional boundary settled upon, which, however, does not embrace the whole of the British claim.

Venezuela has been informed that Great Britain is willing to submit the question of possession of the territory outside of the Schooberg line to arbitration, but that she could not agree to arbitration in regard to territory which has long been settled as part of the British colony.

ARMENIA INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Death at Bitlis of the Rev. George Cushing Knapp, Missionary.

LONDON, March 14.—Sir Edward Grey, referring to the labors of the Armenian Commission, sitting at Moosh, said that, in consequence of representations made by the European delegates, steps had been taken to provide the commission with an additional dragoman. The commission, he said, would have every possible assistance to prevent interference with the inquiry and to secure its efficiency.

BOSTON, March 14.—A cable dispatch to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions announces the death of the Rev. George Cushing Knapp at Bitlis, Eastern Turkey. He had lived there as a missionary for forty years, in severe labor and much peril. He was once attacked by the now notorious Kurdish chief, Mouse Bey, who left him unconscious and bound in a ravine.

The Sassoun massacres occurred in the vicinity of Bitlis, and there have been recent threats of expulsion of the missionaries from that region. Mr. Knapp's death was not caused by any violence, but his last days were filled with anxiety for the country and the people to whom he had devoted his life. He leaves an adult son and daughter, who are missionaries at the same station, and a widow and five other adult children, interested in the work of education and evangelization.

AMERICAN WAR SHIPS FOR KIEL

Probable Representatives of the Navy at Baltic Canal Festival.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Herbert has not yet decided how many and which vessels of the navy he will order to attend the naval fête at Kiel, on the occasion of the opening of the Baltic Canal.

The report that the European squadron, which now consists of the San Francisco and the Marblehead, will represent the United States Navy is conjecture, based upon the fact that there are but two vessels on the European station.

A report from England, received a day or two ago, has excited the hope that there will be a larger and more representative fleet present than that suggested.

The British Government will send to the opening of the canal its channel squadron, a magnificent array of the best of Great Britain's ships. It consists of nine vessels, four first-class battle ships, three fine cruisers, and two gunboats of the most modern type.

The battle ships are the Empress of India, Repulse, Resolution, and Royal Sovereign. These are all of what is known as the "Royal Sovereign" class. They are twin-screw, first-class, armored, and each of about 14,000 tons' displacement, 9,000 indicated horse power, and with armaments each of four sixty-seven ton guns, ten six-inch, sixteen six-pounders, twelve three-pounders, and light guns in addition.

The cruisers are the Blenheim, a vessel very like our New-York, a first-class twin-screw cruiser, of 9,000 tons, with a battery but little inferior to that of the battle ships; the Endymion, another first-class cruiser, is of 7,350 tons, with a battery somewhat lighter than that of the Bleinheim. The Bellona, third-class cruiser, is of 1,830 tons.

The gunboats are the Sharpshooter and the Speedy, of 735 and 810 tons, respectively, with two 4 7-10 inch guns each, as a main battery, and a multitude of small, quick-firing pieces.

To match this fleet at all, it is suggested that the United States should endeavor to show the New-York, the Minneapolis, the Maine, the Texas, and perhaps one of the large seagoing monitors, which will soon be ready for service. If the vessels named are to be in commission, it will not cost much more to send them for a month's cruise to the Baltic than it will to maintain them in the demoralizing precincts of a navy yard, or in a harbor, where it will not be possible to gain the experience that would be within reach of such a fleet should it be ordered to cruise together to the rendezvous for the Kiel celebration.

SAMOAN REBEL WAR IMMINENT

A Suit for Criminal Libel of Robert Louis Stevenson's Memory.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Correspondence of The United Press per steamer Arawa, from Apia, Samoa, Feb 27:

The rebel party has gathered in great force at Lauiumoege, in Aana. They are 3,000 strong, and well supplied with arms and ammunition. They are to meet in council to-day to determine the course to be pursued. It will doubtless be the usual programme—impossible demands made upon King Malietoa in reference to his abdication or a suggestion of divided authority. These being naturally declined, war will ensue without any doubt whatever. The missionaries from the outlying stations say that nothing is being planted, and that nothing in the nature of work in any way is being done.

A half-caste named Taylor recently circulated a report that the late Robert Louis Stevenson was some few months ago in some way connected with the importation and sale to Atua rebels of a quantity of rifles and ammunition. Lloyd Osbourne, the departed novelist's step-son, in a letter to the local press, has resented this attempt to vilify the dead, and the public generally discredit the report. Taylor has been arrested and charged with criminal libel.

An action in the Supreme Court brought by the German Consul, Byermann, against Suisala, Governor of Matuutu, in Sarail, for entering upon the property of a German, has been causing some wild excitement lately. Suisala seized some arms and ammunition which were intended for the rebels. Consul Byermann claimed that the act was a breach of the treaty, and when Suisala and some of his friends appeared in Apia with the seizure they were taken into custody. The case is now before the Supreme Court. Suisala's friends have been discharged and there is but little doubt that after Judge Ide has duly admonished Suisala the case against him will be dismissed also.

PERU'S ALLEGED REVOLUTION.

Guerrillas in Small Bands Led by a Disappointed Candidate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Dr. Yrigoyen, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Peruvian Legation, who has been absent from the city for several days, returned at a late hour last night. He attaches no importance to a dispatch printed Tuesday last which says that 300 men were killed in a battle near Cabano a few days ago, which resulted in defeat of the Peruvian troops.

He remarked sarcastically that it is singular that this news should reach the United States by way of Buenos Ayres. "Since the publication of this dispatch," he continued, "other telegrams have been printed in the American press, dated at Lima, which chronicle such events as observations of the eclipse of the moon and other matters of no greater public importance, but remain silent regarding a destructive battle in which the Government forces were overthrown."

Dr. Yrigoyen says that the present revolution in Peru is a revolution only in name; that the people in his country are scarcely aware of the existence of the so-called revolutionists, who number, all told, not exceeding 2,000, and whose operations are confined to remote and outlying communities.

They are divided into numerous bands, their whereabouts are not easily discovered, and they shift rapidly from one point to another. They practice a guerrilla warfare. They enter a small town, capture a few of the leading citizens, and exact a heavy ransom for their liberty.

The revolution, so-called, Dr. Yrigoyen says, grows out of the disappointed ambition of a man who was not successful in securing the suffrages of the people at the last election for the Presidency.

JAPAN'S SUSPECTED PURCHASE.

China's Alleged Appeal to Foreign Powers for Peace Doubted.

LONDON, March 14.—The name of the steamer which is lying at Gravesend under surveillance of the gunboat Bustard in order to prevent her from leaving British waters is ascertained to be Diogenes. She was built in Southampton in 1882, and three months ago was chartered by the Argentine Government, but for some reason she did not sail for that country. She is supposed to have been chartered or purchased by Japan.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs:

"Some 1,600 Chinese attacked the outposts at Chiulle, near the border of Corea, on the morning of the 11th. They were repulsed with heavy losses and were pursued. Another Chinese force, 1,000 strong, made attacks on the Japanese rear and left flank, but was repulsed with seventy killed. The Japanese loss was six wounded."

PARIS, March 14.—The European edition of The Herald will publish to-morrow this dispatch, dated at Shanghai to-day:

"It is reported that Li Hung Chang is instructed to consent to an indemnity; also, if necessary, to a cession of territory. The Japanese will occupy Manchuria, Shantung promontory, and Formosa. The indemnity will be guaranteed by the customs, and will be paid quinquennially. China is also ready to surrender her southern squadron, now hiding at Nankin. The Emperor and dowager Empress warned Li Hung Chang that he need not return unless successful. They upbraided him for concealing from them the deplorable condition of China, which, they said, might easily have been victorious if properly prepared."

WASHINGTON, March 14.—State Department officials do not attach much credence to the report from Vienna that China has appealed to the United States and to European powers to co-operate in the peace negotiations with Japan. They think that, even if the report prove to be correct, foreign powers cannot be brought into the matter at this stage of the peace proceedings.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The delegation of Japanese naval officers who have been studying in Europe arrived yesterday en route to Japan to serve in the navy.

ROME, March 14.—A semi-official paragraph in The Tribuna says, in reference to the Chinese mission to Rome, that Italy will take no steps in the East without the co-operation of the other European powers.

HUMBERT'S BIRTHDAY CLEMENCY.

Amnesty to Capt. Romani and to Many of the Sicilian Rioters.

ROME, March 14.—In honor of the fifty-first birthday of King Humbert, his Majesty this afternoon issued a proclamation of amnesty to a large number of prisoners of certain classes.

Among those set at liberty is Capt. Romani, the French officer who was condemned last November to fourteen months' imprisonment for spying.

Amnesty is also extended to most of the participants in the riots at Massa di Carrara as well as to many of the Sicilian rioters who are serving terms in prison.

King Humbert received the Cabinet this afternoon. In response to Premier Crispi's congratulations he said that with every passing day he felt more confidence in the Premier's plans to ameliorate the economic conditions of Italy's working people.

King Humbert, accompanied by Queen Margherita, reviewed the troops to-day. Their Majesties were heartily applauded.

AN ACID EXPLOSION AT SEA.

Steamer Armenie's Passengers Killed and Injured by Suffocation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 14.—The French steamer Arménie, which left Marseilles, Feb. 27, has arrived here. The Arménie had on board 166 jars of sulphuric acid, which were stored in the deck saloon.

While rounding Cape Matapan during a gale the Arménie was struck by a heavy sea, which swept over her decks and broke 97 of the jars of acid. A frightful explosion followed, demolishing the deckhouse.

The cabins were filled with the fumes of the acid, and two passengers died from suffocation. Four others were seriously injured.

Bank of England and Baring Affairs.

LONDON, March 14.—The regular half-yearly meeting of the Directors and shareholders of the Bank of England was held to-day. Mr. David Powell, the Governor of the bank, presided. He congratulated the bank upon the successful conclusion of the Baring obligations, and thanked the guarantors for their assistance in liquidating the Baring indebtedness so smoothly. He announced that the dividend of the bank for the last six months was 4¼.

Brazil and Portugal Reconciled.

LONDON, March 14.—The Central News correspondent in Lisbon says the British Minister in Rio Janeiro has been successful in his mediation between Brazil and Portugal, that the entente has been renewed, and that diplomatic relations will be resumed soon. The coolness between the countries began when a Portuguese war ship carried Admiral da Gama and other conspicuous insurgents beyond the jurisdiction of the Brazilian Government.

Panama's Garrison Is Reinforced.

PANAMA, March 14.—The Star and Herald will say to-morrow:

"Much excitement was caused here Wednesday night by the rumor that the Liberal General, Ruiz, was at La Carrasquilla, near this city. The rumor was groundless and everything remained quiet yesterday morning. Two hundred soldiers have just come from Buenaventura to reinforce the garrison."

The Augusta Victoria Undamaged.

NAPLES, March 14.—The report that the Hamburg-American Line steamer Augusta Victoria had gone adrift here was misleading, if not exaggerated. The facts are that during a heavy gale that prevailed here Tuesday the ship broke her anchor and mooring chain. She sustained no other damage whatever. The weather is again fine and all of the excursionists on board the Augusta Victoria are well.

Bismarck Birthday Commemoration.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Prussian Government has ordered that all schools be closed April 1, Bismarck's eightieth birthday. Special prayers will be offered in all the evangelical churches for Bismarck Sunday, March 31.

BERLIN, March 14.—The City Council, which is controlled by Radicals and Social Democrats, has rejected a motion to send a birthday address to Bismarck.

Harcourt Willing to Succeed Peel.

LONDON, March 14.—The Globe asserts that intimation has been conveyed to certain members of the Opposition that Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will accept the Speakership of the House of Commons if his candidature is not opposed. If this is settled the Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman will succeed Sir William Harcourt as Government leader of the House.

Belgian Demand for Canada Horses.

ANTWERP, March 14.—A syndicate is forming in Belgium to import Canadian horses. Its agents will go to Canada to open the trade.

BETRAYS THE ROBINSONS

Herbert Snyder Says They Told Him They Killed Montgomery Gibbs.

BOTH FIRED SHOTS, THEY ADMITTED

Sadie Robinson Was Dressed in Man's Garb—Clarence Warned the Witness in Jail to Say Nothing of It.

BUFFALO, March 14.—Clarence and Sadie Robinson, who are on trial here for the murder of Montgomery Gibbs, were betrayed in court to-day by Herbert Snyder of Cleveland, to whom, the witness said, the prisoners had admitted their guilt.

Snyder said he had known Sadie since she was an infant, but had met Clarence for the first time last Summer in Cleveland. While they were talking, Clarence, who had his mustache blackened and a towel about his head, placed two pistols at Sadie's head and said:

"Throw up your hands!"

Robinson then said: "That's the way we did the Buffalo man up."

Clarence and Sadie then told of meeting Gibbs on Delaware Avenue; how they had attacked him, and when Gibbs struck at him with an umbrella or cane he shot him and then Sadie shot him.

"Did Clarence tell you how they were dressed that night?" the witness was asked.

"Yes. Sadie had on one of Clarence's suits. He had a hammerless gun, and she had an American bulldog."

Lawyer Quackenbush showed the witness two guns, which were identified as the ones shown to witness by Clarence at Cleveland.

"What did Mrs. Robinson say of Clarence at Cleveland?"

"She said he he was a professional crook. When he was showing how to hold people up he had his coat buttoned up about his neck, and his hat pulled down over his eyes."

"Did they tell you what they did after they shot Gibbs?"

"Yes. They said they ran, and Sadie got through a barbed wire fence, and in so doing tore a triangular hole in the trousers she wore that night."

Judge Hardesty took the witness and proceeded to put him through a scathing cross-examination.

Asked when he and Clarence had talked about the case again, the witness replied:

"In the bullpen at the Cleveland jail, when he came to me and told me to keep my mouth shut about the Buffalo job. That was because Sadie came to the jail that day and talked to Clarence between the bars, and told him that if anything was said about the Buffalo job to say nothing about it. Then he spoke to me about it."

"You say you and Clarence are good friends?"

"Yes."

"Were you and Sadie?"

"Yes—no. We were not."

"Why not?"

"I don't know."

Detective Doran of Cleveland was the next witness. He told how he obtained the first clew to the prisoners' being concerned in the Gibbs murder by Sadie's reference to a Buffalo "job," and how he followed it up until he was warranted in arresting the Robinsons. He found in the apartments three revolvers, one of which Sadie claimed as hers. He also found a shot bag loaded with small stove nuts. Witness then told how Sadie had said to him: "Doran, if you'll only give Clarence two years, I'll tell you something you want to find out."

The defense made a vigorous effort to keep out Doran's evidence, on the ground that inducements had been held out to Sadie to persuade her to testify, but the detective swore positively that he had not done so.

Detective Doran was again put on the stand this afternoon. He said he once asked Robinson: "Clarence, you have already told me that Sadie fired one shot?"

"Yes," answered Clarence, "I did."

Doran continued: "I then told him I believed he lied, and he answered: 'Mr. Doran, it's the God's truth I'm telling you.' I then asked him if the shot she fired took any effect. 'Yes,' he answered. 'It was that shot that did have effect.' On the following day I went to the jail with a Sunday school teacher to see Clarence, and the teacher advised Clarence to pray, and Robinson said he did not believe there was a God."

"What did Robinson say?"

"He said that if there had been a God, that God would have stopped his hand before he got into the trouble he was now in."

"When did you next see him?"

"The day he left Cleveland I had a talk with him."

"What did you say to him then?"

"I said that I did not believe him when he said that Sadie fired one of the shots that killed Gibbs. He again claimed that it was true, and then said: 'If she denies it, I'll swear to it, and she'll sit on the same electric chair that I do.'"

Capt. F. R. Humphrey, who at the time the Robinsons were arrested, was Chief of the detective force of Cleveland, followed Doran. In his testimony Humphrey went over the events of the case as related by his associate, Detective Doran, and in no single instance did the defense in any way discredit the facts developed.

Death of Peleg Emory Aldrich.

P. Emory Aldrich, senior Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, died at Worcester last night from exhaustion after an illness of two weeks, the result of a recent trip to the West in the interest of the Union Congregational Church, of which he was an active member.

Production of Spirits Restricted.

BERLIN, March 14.—With a view to increasing the price of spirits, the Council of State approved a motion to restrict production and promote export. The main principles of the spirits and excise amendment will be adopted. The bill has not yet been issued, although the general outlines have been announced.

Premier Reid and Woman Suffrage.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 14.—Premier Reid, in replying to a deputation yesterday, pledged himself to woman's suffrage, although declaring it would be impossible for a long time to introduce the bill.

A Russian Cruiser's Movement.

ODESSA, March 14.—The cruiser Yaroslav sailed to-day for Vladivostock with 800 men and military stores.

Kaiser Wilhelm's New Study.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Berlin newspapers must be losing their sense of humor. They announce that the Kaiser is actively studying international law—which is credible, seeing that by now there is little enough else left that he has not studied—and entertains plans about it, the execution of which would be a boon to the whole civilized world. But why should the press take the trouble to tell us that? Is not the Kaiserly brain a battered caravanserai whose portals are alternate night and day, through which passes an unending procession of plans, any one of which would regenerate the world to-morrow? But this time, it must be allowed, he has touched the most difficult subject of all. If he can put some blood into the shadowy fictions of international law, he will be a Kaiser indeed. Unluckily, an international law is a mixture between a municipal by-law and a law of thought. It tells you not to do certain little niggly things like the first, and you may break it if you can like the second.

REV. DR. PARKHURST IN ORANGE

Lectures on Municipal Reform and Exhorts Orange People to Assail What Corruption There May Be There.

ORANGE, N. J., March 14.—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Crime, lectured to a crowded house in Music Hall to-night, under the auspices of the Orange Valley Young Men's Christian Association. His subject was, "The Modern City and Municipal Reform," and he held the attention of his hearers for nearly an hour and a half. His allusions to this city, while only general, served to open the eyes of the citizens present as to the possibilities for the discovery of corruption here.

His speech was witty and keenly sarcastic. In his remarks he said:

"We are now on the eve of the municipal renaissance of the cities. There has been a general deterioration in the quality of our municipal life. Matter has been dumped upon our shores in such large quantities that we have not had time to assimiliate it. The matter is good, but it has not been brought into the tissues of our body corporate. Corruption will continue to work deterioration and debility until it is recognized and felt by men who will square themselves toward it.

"There is a sort of rivalry between cities, but there is also a fellowship between them in the thought that what is done in your city toward routing out corruption will help out your neighboring city in the same direction.

"It is this that has largely kept up my spirits, and also induced me to come here to lecture and aid you to redeem your city, for I understand it needs redemption. If we can crush the damnable elements at work in our city it can be done in other places. This is only the second time I have spoken outside of New-York City in a year, and I hope I can stimulate and reinforce you in what I understand you are about to undertake.

"It matters not on how small a scale the corruption in your city may be, there are the seeds there, the germs which, if not routed out, will lead to the overthrow of all good government. The first question is, Are you prepared to go at this thing thoroughly? How long will it take you? I do not know. We have only just begun in New-York.

"All these pictures of dead tigers which have abounded in our journals of late are only the product of an overheated imagination.

"If the tiger is dead, there are other beasts far more venomous still. We are now on the track of another beast not so terrible as the tiger, perhaps, but far more foxy."

Dr. Parkhurst then gave a brief history of the work of his society in New-York, and said that when he became its President he advised the members to go gunning for big game, such as gambling dens, patronized by Police Captains, and disreputable houses, frequented by the judiciary. Everything was against us, he said, when we began. He said he was "called down" by the Grand Jury for preaching a sermon founded on newspaper talk.

"I learned one thing then," said Dr. Parkhurst, "not to go gunning with blank cartridges, so I determined to get facts. I would have gone into hell, if need be, to get them, and I did, too. Then I was hissed and abused more than when I brought the assertions without the facts."

Referring to Superintendent Byrnes, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"He is always very quick to 'get on to our moves,' although he is as innocent as a canary about the doings of his own officers—the guardian angels of bunko steerers. He was remarkably innocent about those matters, but wrote to me when he heard I had my drag net out after Police Captains, offering his aid. I replied I might be after him. If he was straight, it would do no harm; if he was crooked, it might do him good."

Dr. Parkhurst told his hearers to shun practical politicians as they would the devil.

BEETHOVEN STRING QUARTET'S CONCERT

Third Concert at Chamber Music Hall—The Programme and the Playing.

The Beethoven String Quartet gave its third concert of the season at Chamber Music Hall last evening. The auditorium was comfortably filled with admirers of string quartet music, who were liberal in their applause, even obliging the club to acknowledge two recalls. The programme was attractive and so arranged as to afford variety.

The well-known Mozart C major quartet, with which the concert opened, was not well played, Gustav Dannreuther, the first violinist, giving too much of a solo effect to his part, rather than blending it in with the other instruments. Ernst Thiele was too weak at times for a second violin in ensemble work. Otto K. Schill, the viola player of the club, and Emil Schenck, the violoncellist, both played artistically throughout the evening. While each member of the quartet is undoubtedly an excellent performer on his respective instrument, there is no uniformity in the quartet playing. It lacks the substance which is so charming in ensemble playing and the perfect blending.

In the excerpt of the Naprawnik, A major quartet, the players charmed their audience by the finished manner in which they gave both the larghetto and the vivace movements. This composition is rather a solo for the violin, with accompaniment by the three remaining instruments, and Mr. Dannreuther played the Romanza-like larghetto delightfully. The vivace, which is a spirited Polish dance, with a Spanish flavor, was cleverly played and evoked hearty applause. Its extreme modern, catchy themes are fetching and will always please.

The Schubert quintet, in which the second 'cello was played by Paul Miersch, was the best work of the concert. The first three movements were particularly well rendered. Throughout the legitimate methods of Emil Schenck in the primo 'cello part, were a predominant feature. In the allegretto Mr. Dannreuther toyed too much with the difficult florid violin passages, thereby hiding their beauties. Otherwise, it was almost a faultless performance. With proper attention to general effects these five players would make a masterly quintet club.

"The Two Gentlemen."

As already announced several times, when Mr. Daly revived "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," it had not been acted in this city for fifty years. Mme. Modjeska produced a version of the play, which seemed, from the disordered condition of the text, to have been translated from Schlegel's German version into Polish, and thence into English, in Boston and some other cities in 1886, but never in this city. Mr. Daly announces "Nancy & Co." for next Tuesday.

The Meteor Seized in Nicaragua.

MOBILE, Ala., March 14.—Advices received per steamship Espana from Bluefields, March 8, say that the schooner Meteor, which sailed from Mobile in December, and is supposed to have carried munitions of war from this place, has been seized by the Nicaraguan Government because she entered the port without any manifest certified by the Nicaraguan Consul and that the vessel will be unloaded of every bit of her cargo.

THE FINE LARGE STORE

No. 53 Crosby Street, New-York, will have one of the automatic electric elevators of the A. B. See Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Adv.

MUST WAIT THEIR TURN

Proposition to Increase the Union League's Membership Defeated.

POLICE JUSTICES BILL FAVORED

The Club Also Declares in Favor of the Act for the Reorganization of the Bureau of Education.

The proposition to increase the membership of the Union League Club was defeated by a decisive vote at the monthly meeting of the club, held last evening. The club has now a membership of 1,600, the maximum number permitted under the by-laws. There is a waiting list of 523, and the vacancies by death or resignation come rarely.

The younger element in the club has grown restive, and recently a proposition was made to amend the by-laws so as to increase the resident membership from 1,600 to 1,800, which action would take 200 names from the waiting list and add that number of young members to the club.

This proposition did not meet with the approval of the older and more conservative members of the club, and there was a great deal of interest aroused on the subject. As a result, there was an unusually large attendance at the meeting last night, and the older members turned out in full force to defeat the proposition for an increased membership.

Gen. Horce Porter presided. The amendment to the by-laws gave rise to a long and exciting debate, and when the vote was taken the amendment was declared defeated, as it had failed to receive the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members present.

The actual vote for and against the proposition could not be ascertained last night, as George Bethune Adams, the Secretary of the club, refused to give any information about it. He said it was a club matter, and, therefore, he declined to discuss it.

C. C. Beaman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the interest of the citizens of New-York City demands the speedy passage of the act in relation to the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in the City and County of New-York, which has been drawn and approved by the Committee of Seventy, and has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lexow and in the Assembly by Mr. Lawson, and is commonly known ast he Police Magistrates bill.

Charles Stewart Smith presented the following resolution, which was also adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this club the Legislature should pass at once the bill for the reorganization of the Bureau of Education.

The following were elected as resident members: James N. Wheelan, Fort Yates, N. D.; W. F. Tucker, St. Paul, Minn., and James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.

CAPT. LEONARD G. SHEPARD DEAD

Was Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department—In the Service Thirty Years.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Capt. Leonard G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, Treasury Department, died this afternoon in this city of pneumonia, after an illness of ten days. While sitting at his desk about two weeks ago, he was taken with a chill. A few days later he was confined to his house with the grip, which rapidly developed into pneumonia.

Capt. Shepard had been in the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department since 1865, when he left the hard school of the merchant service between Boston and the Orient, and became a Third Lieutenant.

He was born Nov. 10, 1846, in what was then Dorchester, Mass., and is now a part of Boston. When he was very young he went to sea, sailing in the famous clippers and tea traders that in those days were so numerous in the port of Boston. His revenue service began on the great lakes, and he was stationed at various times in the Gulf of Mexico and along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

He was promoted to a Captaincy in July, 1877, and placed in command of the McLane steamer at Galveston, Texas. He took command of the Rush at San Francisco in 1877, and in her made three cruises to Bering Sea, where he had a part in the settlement of difficult diplomatic questions.

Capt. Shepard commanded successfully the schoolship Chase, having under his supervision and training the Revenue Service cadets. He served on many important boards convened in Washington, and was praised more than once for the thoroughness of his performance of duty.

He was commanding the Rush at San Francisco when he was made Chief of the Revenue Marine Division. The selection was brought about at the suggestion of Commodore A. E. Bateman, who was formerly an officer in the Revenue Service. A civilian had held the office for many years, and Secretary Windom, in choosing Capt. Shepard, returned to the old custom of having the division commanded by one of its members. His administration of the office gave general satisfaction, both in the department and in the field. He leaves a wife and three children.

WARNED NOT TO PLANT TOO MUCH COTTON

A Grower Declares that the Present Advanced Price Is Fictitious.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 14.—Hector D. Lane, Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama, and President of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, has addressed a communication to the cotton growers of the South, in which he warns them against what he calls the strategic movement being made by cotton manipulators to delude them into the suicidal act of planting again a large crop of cotton this coming season.

Mr. Lane says that uneasiness has been felt in Liverpool for some time concerning a probably decreased acreage, and had this menace not existed, cotton would have been even lower than it has been. Now, as the end of the season is at hand and the staple is substantially out of the hands of the farmer, these gentlemen who have represented the "bear" element so many months while cotton was moving in large volumes, now resort to this ruse of running values up simply as a device to induce farmers to plant more cotton than intended. He warns the farmers of the South that the rise in cotton of the last few days is fictitious, and that it is the product of a conspiracy to systematically rob the producer of his legitimate gains.

Continuing, he says: "Let the people beware. It is a bait to catch those who will bite. There is no legitimate reason shown for this sudden rise in cotton values. The production has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Russia has placed a virtually prohibitive duty on American cotton, so we can no longer export to her 500,000 bales."

He asserts that those who are actually engaged in the work of producing cotton are not earning 12 cents a day for their labor the year round, and, in conclusion, says: "I invoke the most earnest attention of cotton growers to this nefarious scheme and address you this letter that you might not be deluded by this wolf in sheep's clothing, or, in other words, this 'bear' in 'bull' clothing."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

George S. Sewell, U. S. N.

Chief Engineer George S. Sewell, United States Navy, retired, died at his home, 177 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from heart failure. He was seventy-one years old. He was appointed to the New-Jersey forty-eight years ago, and in March, 1851, he was promoted to be Chief Engineer.

He served during the civil war in the Atlantic blockading squadron, and was also engaged at the capture of Hatteras, Port Royal, and Norfolk. He was subsequently with the West Gulf blockading squadron.

As Chief Engineer he was attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard from 1869 to 1872. He leaves a wife and three daughters, one the wife of Lieut. Commander W. H. Webb, retired; another the wife of Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. Little, and the third the wife of Dr. Evan F. Smith, of 177 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

John L. Paverly.

John L. Paverly, who died at Passaic, N. J., on March 13, was born at New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1819. He came to this city in 1838, and became associated with the wholesale grocery house of Shotwell & Doscher, first as clerk, and then as salesman, serving a period of fourteen years. In 1842 he succeeded to the business, the firm being known as Odell, Paverly & Co., and later at Paverly & Meyer. In 1876 he retired from active business, and since had been living with his brother at Passaic, N. J., from whose residence the funeral will take place this afternoon.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Andrew J. Wright, President of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, died yesterday at Springfield, Mass., of grip. He was born at Enfield, Conn., on June 8, 1842, and was graduated from the high school in 1860. During the war he was a member of Company A of the Forty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and was discharged after a year of service. In 1864 he began his long connection with the insurance company as bookkeeper. He was an active Republican. He was a member of the Common Council in 1877 and 1878, and acted as President of that body. He was also a Director of the Agawam National Bank of Springfield and the Franklin County National Bank of Greenfield, and a Trustee of the Hampden Savings Bank.

—Isaac Sprague, the botanist and artist, died at Wellesley Hills, Mass., Wednesday aged eighty-three. He had a wide reputation as an illustrator of botanical works. He was a collaborator with Prof. Goodale, the late Prof. Gray, and other well-known scientists. He drew the plates for Gray's "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States," and Goodale's "Wild Flowers of America," and was associated with Audubon.

—Robert B. Mowry, M. D., died yesterday at Allegheny, Penn., aged eighty-two years. Dr. Mowry was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1836. He was at one time President of the American Medical Association, and once President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He was identified with the boards of several prominent institutions of learning, and was prominent in church work.

—John Hilton of Darien, Conn., aged eighty years, died suddenly on his boat at Norwalk, Conn., Wednesday. He was one of the early Directors of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads, and is said to have been a confidant of James Fisk. He was the Democratic Representative from Darien in the General Assembly in 1883. Of late years he had been extensively engaged in oyster planting.

—Isaac Brown Dodge died Wednesday at Salem, Mass., aged seventy-four years. He was a brother of Miss Abigail Dodge, (Gail Hamilton.)

—Allen M. Colegrove, formerly Treasurer of the Air Line Railroad, died yesterday at Middletown, Conn, aged sixty-four years.

Verdict Contrary to Evidence.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 14.—George C. F. Fisher, an ex-lawyer and clergyman, was acquitted in Queens County to-day of falsifying a certificate of nomination in April last.

When Judge Garretson heard the verdict he said it was so obviously contrary to the evidence that he would in the morning consider the abivability of relieving the jury of further duty.

Fisher was accused of adding twenty-five names to the certificate after it had been signed. Town Clerk Robinson of Newtown testified that when Fisher filed the paper he admitted having done so, and Charles J. Sneller testified that he saw Fisher writing in the names.

Hats! Burke's Spring Styles. Gentlemen's hats ready. Popular prices. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton St.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BONNER.—In San Francisco, March 7, Louise L. Tripp, wife of Charles Gore Bonner, aged 31 years.

Funeral in Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, Mass., Saturday, March 16, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Fair Haven, Mass.

BRUCE.—In this city, on March 13, 1895, David Wolfe Bruce, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 810 5th Av., on Saturday morning, March 16, at

AILSA AGAIN THE WINNER

Sailed Away from the Britannia in the Race for the Bennett Cup.

LED FROM THE START TO FINISH

Wind Was Light at the Start, but Freshened Later in the Contest—Much Interest in the Race.

CANNES, March 14.—The thrice-postponed race for the James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet Challenge Cup No. 1, valued at 8,000f., for all yachts over twenty tons, was sailed to-day over the old triangular course, from Cannes to a markboat off the Island of St. Honorat, thence to a mark off Point d'Aguille, and back to the starting point, three times around. The total distance is about thirty miles. The starters were the Ailsa, the Britannia, and the Corsair, and again the new boat proved her superiority over the Prince of Wales's cutter, this time beating her by 13 minutes and 13 seconds, actual time, and 12 minutes, corrected time.

The promenade and the yachts in the harbor were filled with eager sightseers, and the interest in the race generally was greater than in any previous contest here. The French rules governed the race, and, according to the French measurements, the Ailsa followed the Britannia 1 minute and 13 seconds and the Corsair 19 minutes and 42 seconds.

The wind was very light from the southwest, and the sky was clear. When the boats came up to the starting mark, they carried all their head sails and working topsails. The Corsair was first to cross the line and head for the St. Honorat mark. The times of starting were as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Corsair	11	00	21
Ailsa	11	00	39
Britannia	11	01	07

After crossing the line, it was a beat of two miles to the St. Honorat markboat. The Corsair tacked first and the Ailsa next. The Britannia kept on further, and went about 10 seconds after the Ailsa did. The Ailsa had drawn away from her competitors, and upon reaching St. Honorat clearly showed the effect of her having lessened her ballast since her previous race in the manner in which she had gained in the light wind. The times of rounding St. Honorat mark were:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	11	32	27
Britannia	11	33	00
Corsair	11	39	48

From the St. Honorat mark it was a broad reach of four miles to the Point d'Aguille mark, and the Ailsa increased her lead so that upon rounding the mark she was 1 minute and 55 seconds ahead of her rival, while the Corsair was far astern. The times of rounding the Point d'Aguille mark were:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	11	54	55
Britannia	11	56	50
Corsair	12	00	15

From the Point d'Aguille mark the yachts had a long leg and a reach for the clubhouse. On this reach the Ailsa still further increased her lead, and rounded the club mark 2 minutes and 51 seconds ahead, the boats turning in this order:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	12	25	06
Britannia	12	27	57
Corsair	12	34	00

The Ailsa was sailing splendidly, and on the second run to St. Honorat still further increased her lead, the yachts turning the markboat as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	12	48	30
Britannia	12	52	07
Corsair	1	03	50

The wind freshened as the racers got away for Point d'Aguille for the second time, and the sea was heavy.

The markboat at Point d'Aguille was turned as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	1	07	50
Britannia	1	11	00
Corsair	1	28	00

Thus the Ailsa was 3 minutes 10 seconds ahead of the Britannia in beginning the run home on the second round. The club mark was reached and the second round completed as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	1	29	46
Britannia	1	36	19
Corsair	1	56	09

The Ailsa was 6 minutes 33 seconds ahead of the big cutter when she turned the markboat to make St. Honorat for the third and last time, and continued to gain throughout the remainder of the race. The yachts rounded St. Honorat the third time in this order:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	1	58	35
Britannia	2	07	02
Corsair	2	30	14

The new boat made a splendid run to Point d'Aguille, which the boats passed as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	2	19	10
Britannia	2	28	34

The run home from Point d'Aguille was much as the race had been throughout, the Ailsa steadily drawing away from the Britannia and the Corsair hopelessly falling in the rear of the Prince of Wales's boat.

The leading boats crossed the finish line thus:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	2	47	31
Britannia	3	00	44

The Ailsa, according to these figures, won by 13 minutes 13 seconds, actual time, and by 12 minutes, conceding 1 minute and 13 seconds to the Britannia.

LONDON, March 14.—The Times's correspondent in Cannes says:

"Ailsa's sails fitted her spars better than on the 7th, and altogether she was in fitter racing fettle. She gave a really astounding display to the windward, running with the wind abaft her beam. As a racer she is a truly wonderful vessel."

New-York Athletic Club Yachtsmen.

The Board of Governors of the New-York Athletic Club has voted an appropriation for the erection of a new clubhouse for the yachtsmen connected with the club. The plans have been prepared and workmen are now blasting rock and clearing a space for it at Travers Island. The new structure will be 30 feet wide and 50 feet long. It will adjoin the old house, which is a little smaller than the new building will be. Mayhew W. Bronson is superintending the new work. The fleet of the New-York Athletic Club numbers 137 boats. The channel off the clubhouse is 8 feet deep at low tide. It is rather a hard one for inexperienced sailors to navigate, but Andrew Larsen, who has charge of the clubhouse, is a competent pilot and will bring any boat in whose owner may want his service. The club regatta will be held on July 11.

The Jubilee Fund Increasing.

BOSTON, March 14.—There is almost no doubt now about the purchase of the Paine yacht Jubilee by the Boston syndicate. Of the $50,000 needed to buy the boat, alter her into a ninety-footer, and maintain her during the season, nearly half has already been pledged.

The plans for the alterations on the boat are complete, and estimates of the cost have been obtained. About $4,000 will be expended in this work, but it has not yet been determined to whom the contract will be let, although it is probable that the Atlantic Works, at East Boston, or the Lawleys, will do the job. For the cost of running the boat during the season $10,000 will be allowed.

LEULY'S FINE BOWLING.

Made Top Score Average in the Individual Bowling Contests.

Series 4, 5, and 6 in the Joe Thum individual championship tournament at Germania alleys last night was productive of some rare sport. A large crowd was on hand. "Jake" Leuly and John Ritter, both of the Columbia Club of Hoboken, N. J., and Keppler of the ex-champion Apollo Club of Brooklyn, were the contestants. It took Leuly only three games to beat his clubmate in the first series. Leuly not only rolled the highest score made so far in the competition in this series, but also scored top average. Keppler was entirely too much for Ritter in the second series, and again only three games were required to decide the match.

The third and last series of the night was by far the most interesting. Leuly won the first game, Keppler the second. The third game again went to Leuly, while the fourth resulted in a tie. Another game was then rolled, which Leuly won.

The scores:

SERIES NO. 4.—FIRST GAME.

Leuly 19 36 56 85 105 125 142 162 191 211
Ritter 10 30 50 90 107 137 155 170 180 190

Strikes—Leuly, 4; Ritter, 4. Spares—Leuly, 6; Ritter, 3. Breaks—Leuly, 0; Ritter, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Leuly 18 28 55 75 93 111 119 139 159 179
Ritter 9 29 48 62 71 91 111 127 144 162

Strikes—Leuly, 4; Ritter, 2. Spares—Leuly, 4; Ritter, 6. Breaks—Leuly, 2; Ritter, 2.

THIRD GAME.

Leuly 20 40 60 90 119 139 159 189 219 247
Ritter 9 19 29 38 58 75 84 100 120 139

Strikes—Leuly, 7; Ritter, 2. Spares—Leuly, 3; Ritter, 3. Breaks—Leuly, 0; Ritter, 5.

Averages—Leuly, 212⅓; Ritter, 168⅔. Umpire—George Glockner.

SERIES NO. 5—FIRST GAME.

Ritter 17 26 36 55 65 75 84 104 132 152
Keppler 20 49 69 86 96 112 122 139 159 179

Strikes—Ritter, 4; Keppler, 3. Spares—Ritter, 1; Keppler, 5. Breaks—Ritter, 5; Keppler, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Ritter 10 27 45 63 83 102 112 130 140 160
Keppler 19 36 44 64 84 104 124 144 162 170

Strikes—Ritter, 2; Keppler, 3. Spares—Ritter, 5; Keppler, 5. Breaks—Ritter, 3; Keppler, 2.

THIRD GAME.

Ritter 18 34 42 62 81 100 118 128 148 168
Keppler 10 29 49 69 88 105 115 133 151 169

Strikes—Ritter, 1; Keppler, 2. Spares—Ritter, 7; Keppler, 6. Breaks—Ritter, 2; Keppler, 2.

Averages—Ritter, 160; Keppler, 172 2-3. Umpire—George Glockner.

SERIES NO. 6—FIRST GAME.

Keppler 8 28 46 68 86 105 115 125 144 153
Leuly 18 37 57 77 97 127 157 187 215 234

Strikes—Keppler, 2; Leuly, 6. Spares—Keppler, 4; Leuly, 4. Breaks—Keppler, 4; Leuly, 0.

SECOND GAME.

Keppler 20 37 55 64 83 103 133 163 189 208
Leuly 6 15 24 44 61 71 89 98 117 135

Strikes—Keppler, 5; Leuly, 2. Spares—Keppler, 4; Leuly, 3. Breaks—Keppler, 1; Leuly, 5.

THIRD GAME.

Keppler 19 37 56 73 82 92 102 119 128 146
Leuly 17 27 47 67 95 113 122 132 150 160

Strikes—Keppler, 1; Leuly, 3. Spares—Keppler, 5; Leuly, 3. Breaks—Keppler, 4; Leuly, 4.

FOURTH GAME.

Keppler 10 27 35 55 83 102 112 130 149 169
Leuly 16 26 46 66 84 94 113 132 151 169

Strikes—Keppler, 2; Leuly, 1. Spares—Keppler, 5; Leuly, 7. Breaks—Keppler, 3; Leuly, 2.

FIFTH GAME.

Keppler 16 31 41 60 75 85 101 117 127 157
Leuly 19 29 46 66 86 106 136 165 185 205

Strikes—Keppler, 1; Leuly, 5. Sparts—Keppler, 6; Leuly, 4. Breaks—Keppler, 3; Leuly, 1.

Averages—Keppler, 166 3-5; Leuly, 180 3-5. Umpire—George Glockner.

PURITANS LOSE TWO GAMES.

Beaten by Bachelors and Winsor First Team in Harlem Series.

The Puritan team lost two games in the Harlem Republican Club tourney rolled at the Harlem Republican Club alleys, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WINSOR I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bolrath	2	4	4	150
Roe	1	4	5	146
Howland	3	5	2	168
Eagleson	2	5	3	162
Parker	5	4	1	204
Total	13	22	15	830

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Benson	0	6	4	150
Jones	3	4	3	161
Kraft	5	3	2	189
Raymond	3	1	6	128
Hamman	0	5	5	130
Total	11	19	20	758

FRAMES.

Winsor I.....83 152 239 304 404 485 548 635 722 830
Puritan 69 152 247 314 383 474 540 605 687 758

Averages—Winsor I., 166; Puritan, 151 3-5. Scorers—Louis Abry and A. P. Braun. Umpire—Charles King.

SECOND GAME.

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Benson	4	3	3	171
Jones	1	6	3	159
Kraft	3	3	4	151
Raymond	1	4	5	133
Hamman	2	4	4	162
Total	11	20	19	776

BACHELOR.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdinand	5	1	4	180
Furman	2	3	5	138
Morris	2	3	5	143
Stuart	6	2	2	210
Struthers	4	3	3	170
Total	19	12	19	841

FRAMES.

Puritan 80 171 232 288 372 438 508 603 692 776
Bachelor 104 182 265 354 401 478 563 650 747 841

Averages—Puritan, 155 1-5; Bachelor, 168 1-5. Scorers—George Stuart, Jr., and E. W. Bradbury. Umpire—Floyd Romer.

THIRD GAME.

WINSOR I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bolrath	2	5	3	150
Roe	3	5	2	174
Howland	2	5	3	168
Eagleson	2	5	3	151
Parker	0	5	5	145
Total	9	25	15	798

BACHELOR.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdinand	3	4	3	173
Furman	2	7	1	178
Morris	3	3	4	162
Stuart	1	4	5	143
Struthers	2	6	2	170
Total	11	24	15	826

FRAMES.

Winsor I.....88 165 266 354 424 496 580 646 730 798
Bachelor 69 161 256 352 456 530 622 694 747 826

Average—Winsor I., 159 3-5; Bachelor, 165 1-5. Scorers—Louis Abry and A. P. Braun. Umpire—Joseph Struthers.

ATALANTA'S BOWLING TOURNEY.

Halsey and Terbell Still Leading for Team-of-Two Prize.

NEWARK, N. J., March 14.—The two-men teams of the Atalanta Wheelmen bowled the following games last night:

TEAM NO. 4.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Halsey	3	3	4	168
Terbell	4	3	3	178
Total	7	6	7	346

TEAM NO. 5.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Smith	0	6	4	146
Olozaga	5	1	4	181
Total	5	7	8	327

TEAM NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	5	3	2	196
Budd	2	4	4	141
Total	7	7	6	337

TEAM NO. 6.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Booraem	1	6	3	151
Horry	3	4	3	159
Total	4	10	6	310
Plus 60, handicap				60
Total				370

The teams' standing follows:

Name.	Games.	Average.
Halsey and Terbell	3	190 1-6
Booraem and Horry	2	188¾
Belknap and Young	1	169½
Smith and Olozaga	2	163½
Millar and Budd	3	163½
Drabble and Hornfeck	1	163

The contest for the individual prize given by Harry Montgomery now stands:

Name.	Games.	Average.
A. N. Terbell	3	192⅝
Edgar Halsey	3	187⅝
Ernest F. Millar	3	186
Herman Hornfeck	1	180
Celestino Olozaga	2	177½
H. T. Booraem	2	159
A. L. Horry	2	158½
Charles H. Budd	3	154⅝
E. Allen Smith	2	149½
William V. Belknap	1	138
Robert Young	1	111
William A. Drabble	1	106

Two Games for Mount Hopes.

The match game rolled Wednesday night on the Suburban Club alleys between the Mount Hope and Suburban Bowling Clubs resulted as follows:

NO. 2 TEAMS.

MOUNT HOPE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Jung	2	3	5	128
Roxbury	3	1	6	138
Lomas	5	3	2	185
Lewis	2	4	4	148
Holihan	5	2	3	184
Total	17	13	20	783

SUBURBAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
L. Danzig	3	4	3	168
Reagan	1	6	3	153
B. Weisker	2	3	5	132
W. Danzig	2	0	8	99
E. Weisker	3	3	4	158
Total	11	16	23	692

FRAMES.

Mount Hope..88 162 244 333 426 495 559 627 708 783
Suburban.....53 136 200 292 367 430 500 548 630 692

Averages—Mount Hope, 156; Suburban, 138. Scorer—Mr. Buckbee. Umpire—Mr. Osborne.

NO. 1 TEAMS.

MOUNT HOPE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
R. Hamilton	2	5	3	155
Russell	4	3	3	169
D. Hamilton	3	2	6	132
Brady	3	4	3	155
Hard	2	4	4	153
Total	13	18	19	764

SUBURBAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
A. Welsker	2	5	3	151
Roemer	3	2	5	152
Reed	3	4	3	148
Emanuel	2	2	6	136
J. Danzig	1	3	6	121
Total	11	16	23	708

FRAMES.

Mount Hope..78 141 224 298 388 425 516 580 677 764
Suburban.....60 127 210 284 361 445 502 587 649 708

Averages—Mount Hope, 152; Suburban, 141. Scorer—Mr. Buckbee. Umpire—Mr. O'Neil.

For the Riker Trophy.

The third competition for the Riker Trophy in the Twelfth Regiment was concluded in the armory rifle range late on Wednesday evening, and was finally won by the team representing the field staff and non-commissioned staff by 4 points.

The following are the scores of the winners in detail, with the aggregate scores of the other teams:

FIELD STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Agg.
Major Lambert	22	24	46
Sergt. Dolan	22	23	45
Sergt. Corrio	22	22	44
Sergt. Downs	21	22	43
Adjt. Clark	18	23	41
Total	105	114	219

SCORES OF COMPANY TEAMS.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Company C	105	110	215
Company B	100	114	214
Company E	99	110	209
Company K	97	108	205
Company I	94	109	203
Company C, Jr.	98	101	199
Company D	94	99	193
Company B, Jr.	82	98	180
Company H	73	84	157
Company K, Jr.	72	81	153
Company G	81	98	179

New Manhattan's Finances.

An advertisement in the daily papers yesterday requesting any person having a legal claim against the New Manhattan Athletic Club to call at the clubhouse and have it liquidated, resulted in a few of the creditors presenting bills. These were promptly paid. The advertisement was printed to refute the reports that the club was financially unsound and ready to collapse. There remains now only about $3,000 unpaid, so it was stated at the club last evening.

T. Grattan McMahon, the President of the Piqua Club Association, which manages the affairs of the New Manhattan, and which is responsible for its legal debts, said that the club proposed to fight the Glover claim. Judge Newburger gave a decision against the club on the evidence submitted to him in the City Court on Wednesday, and to-day the club's attorney will appear before him to deny the legal effect of his ruling. Judge Newburger awarded a special cost in favor of the plaintiff, and this Mr. McMahon claims was not legal. The Glover claim is for whisky, the bill for which has been paid in part. The settlement of the remainder of the bill was refused, on the ground that the goods were not as represented in sample, and that they were short measure.

Physical Training for Business Girls.

Evening classes in physical training for business women and girls are now held Monday and Thursday nights at the Berkeley Gymnasium, 23 West Forty-fourth Street. The terms are $2 per month.

This evening class is especially for women who sit at desks during the day, as stenographers, typewriters, and bookkeepers. The class has the benefit of the same instructors and all the advantages of the day class, at a reduced rate. This effort has been made on the part of the Berkeley School to reach the middle class of society.

It is not absolutely necessary to have a regulation dress—a blouse waist, without corset, with a rather short skirt, being all that will be necessary.

Saratoga's Fish and Game Association.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 14.—The Saratoga County Fish and Game Protective Association was formed here last evening by about 100 gentlemen, comprising the leading hunting and fishing sportsmen of the several towns in the county, with the object of strictly enforcing the State fish and game laws. The officers chosen were: James R. Gibbs, President; M. S. Cummings, Secretary, and W. Hay Bockes, Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was named: The President and Secretary and John E. Hodgman, Dr. John A. Pearsall, James F. Swanick, Theodore F. Hamilton, William H. Manning, and Emmett F. Farrington. They will appoint a County Warden and report to a meeting to be held on March 25 at 8 P. M. Steps were taken to procure the legal incorporation of the association.

Giants Batting Heavily.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 14.—The first and second teams of the New-York Club played again this afternoon, the regulars winning. The feature of the game was the heavey batting. The batting order was as follows:

REGULARS.		SECOND TEAM.	
Fuller	Short stop	Turner	Right field
Van Haltren	Centre field	Murphy	Short stop
Davis	Third base	Rusie	Second base
Doyle	First base	Farrell	First base
Tiernan	Right field	Meekin	Third base
Stafford	Second base	Houle	Left field
Burke	Left field	Knauss	Centre field
Wilson	Catcher	Smith	Catcher
German	Pitcher	Clark	Pitcher
Meekin	Pitcher	Knauss	Pitcher

The score by innings follows:

Regular team.....4 2 0 0 4 0 1 2 1—14
Second team.....0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 3— 8

Base hits—Regulars, 14; second team, 12. Earned runs—Regulars, 5; second team, 3. Errors—Regulars, 1; second team, 8.

Metropolitan Chess Tourney.

The Staten Island Chess Club forfeited its game with the Newark Chess Club last night in the metropolitan chess tournament. The game between C. Hymes of the Newark Club and A. B. Hodges of the Manhattan Club, which was adjourned in the match between these two clubs, has been given a draw by mutual consent. The score of the clubs in the tournament is as follows:

Club.	Matches Won.	Games Won.
Brooklyn	4	26½
City	4	22½
Manhattan	2	20
Newark	2	17½
Metropolitan	1	13½
Staten Island	0	4

Eastern League Matters.

The Eastern Baseball League delegates finished their work yesterday afternoon and adjourned. They met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon, and all their business was ended by 4 o'clock. The schedule is for an eight-club league. They will play in the following cities: Toronto, Rochester, Syracuse, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Springfield, Providence, and Buffalo. Each club will play fifty-six games. The season will open April 29. On that date Buffalo will play at Providence, Rochester will be at Wilkesbarre, Syracuse at Scranton, and Toronto at Springfield.

Harvard's Crew on the River.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Harvard 'Varsity crew took its first work on the water to-day. A strong wind was blowing and caused considerable trouble to the four oarsmen. Mr. Watson followed the crew in the launch John Harvard. The rowing did not last long, as the oars were too far inboard, and the boat was taken in to have the outriggers changed. The order was the same as when the crew left work on the machines last week.

Coursing for the Waterloo Cup.

LONDON, March 14.—In the third round of the coursing for the Waterloo Cup at Altcar today the winners were Falconer, Ivan the Great, Fair Floralie, Fortuna Favente, Thoughtless Beauty, Fabulous Fortune, Mellormoor, and Gallant.

In the fourth round Falconer beat Ivan the Great, Fortuna Favente beat Fair Floralie, Thoughtless Beauty beat Fabulous Fortune, and Gallant beat Mellormoor.

TRI-STATE RELAY RACE

The New-York Times 150-Mile Contest to Be Repeated.

OVER NEW-JERSEY'S BEST ROADS

Meeting at Newark of Cyclists to Select New-Jersey's Team—The New-York Times Praised for Its Enterprise.

NEWARK, N. J., March 14.—The New-York Times tri-state relay race, which was such a success last year, is to be repeated this year. Last year this race aroused an immense amount of enthusiasm among wheelmen. All along the line of the 150 miles from New-York to Philadelphia thousands interested in the contest cheered the racers on their way. This year the race will be over almost the same course, and the three teams representing New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania will make a hot battle for the prizes offered by The New-York Times. Last year the New-Jersey team won, but, judging by the interest that has already been taken in the contest, they will have to ride fast to win this year.

The general conditions that governed last year's race will rule this year. Each State will be represented by six men. The 150-mile journey will be divided into six relays of 25 miles each. On each relay one man from each team will ride, and the team that scores the most points will win the prizes.

The Atalanta Wheelmen managed last year's race. Every detail of the big contest was thoroughly attended to. The race was run without the slightest hitch, and the Atalanta Wheelmen were deserving of great commendation for the able way the race was managed.

This year, the Hudson County Wheelmen will attend to all the details. They have a big task before them to do as well as the Atalanta Wheelmen, but the Hudson County men are enthusiastic, and declare the race will be a bigger success than ever.

A committee representing various bicycle clubs in New-Jersey met to-night at the clubhouse of the Atalanta Wheelmen, 50 Clinton Street, and arranged the preliminary for New-Jersey's representation in The New-York Times's tri-State one-hundred-and-fifty-mile relay race, which will be held this year on June 8. The Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City were represented by Frederick J. Keer, who is very enthusiastic over the event. He says that his club has already had several informal meetings, and that the members have got a pretty good idea of the magnitude of the undertaking.

Another enthusiastic cyclist present who made many suggestions regarding the race was Robert Gentle, Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen. A. H. Chamberlain, Captain of the Union County Roadsters, came all the way from Rahway to state the needs of his section for representation. Other members of the committee present were Carl Von Lengerke of the South Orange Field Club and the Atalanta Wheelmen, and R. R. Chiswell, Vice Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen and of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson. The New-York Times was represented by W. S. McKean.

It was decided to go ahead with a determination to have a good team, and that every effort should be used again to win the laurels for New-Jersey. The determination was strengthened when it was learned that New-York and Pennsylvania would make an effort to wrest the laurels from New-Jersey.

The route will be the same as last year, but, if possible, other men will be selected to make up the teams, although the question will be one of merit alone. Mr. Keer said New-Jersey will take care to have good men, and if there are more applicants than there are places to be filled a ten-mile race will be arranged to decide upon the make-up of the teams. Mr. Gentle suggested that the route be accurately measured, and recommended other minor regulations. Mr. Von Lengerke said that the South Orange Field Club would take an active interest in the race.

The tri-State relay race, as conducted by The New-York Times last year, is pleasantly remembered by the cyclists of this city. The enterprise of The New-York Times in successfully running off such a big event was commented on favorably at the recent annual dinner and meeting of the Essex Bicycle Club. Among those present was Cecil F. MacMahon, a brother of the bicycle crack who in the race represented the Tourist Cycling Club of Paterson.

"There can be no doubt of the magnitude of the event," said Mr. MacMahon, "when it is considered that the leading wheelmen of three States were represented. The race was carried through without a hitch. The arrangements for the race brought much credit to the Atalanta Wheelmen. They aided The New-York Times as much as was in their power."

"It is rather early to talk of runs and races," said Herbert L. Knight, President of the Essex Bicycle Club, when interviewed on the subject, "but I am ready to say that The New-York Times is always first on deck. It has superseded the bicycle papers in filling the wants of the wheelmen and it has offered more incentives to friendly rivalry among them and for the purpose of procuring good roads than any other newspaper. If it is the design of The New-York Times to continue the tri-State relay race feature, I am satisfied that the fixture is in good hands, and that in the course of a few years it will take its place in the front of bicycle events."

William V. Belknap, the funny man of the Atalanta Wheelmen, was moved to a serious consideration of the subject. "June is the month of roses, and I am glad it is to be again the month in which The New-York Times's tri-State relay race is to be run. New-Jersey, or rather that section of it that is traversed by the bicycle riders in the relay race, is rich with natural scenery, and many of the roads have been improved since the last event, which we helped to manage. The Atalantas will be represented, of course, and there is no club in the Garden State which will strive harder to keep the relay championship in New-Jersey."

"Count" Olozaga, President E. Allen Smith, and other members of the Atalanta Wheelmen were loud in their praises of The New-York Times for deciding to again have the race.

WILL GO TO ASBURY PARK.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey Arrange Their Annual Big Run.

NEWARK, N. J., March 14.—As a fitting inaugural to the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen, which takes place at Asbury Park, beginning the week of July 8, the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey to-night decided to hold its annual century run on the Saturday preceding the Monday opening of the League of American Wheelmen meet.

President Keer made the suggestion. There was some talk of going to Princeton, but Mr. Bertram of the Asbury Park Wheelmen pleaded for the wind-up to be at Asbury Park, and he extended a cordial invitation. Mr. Kemp of the Elizabeth Wheelmen favored the plan, as did also C. H. Norwood of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson. Members who participated in the run on July 6, he said, could remain over at Asubry Park and attend the league meet beginning on July 8. President Keer suggested that for those wheelmen who could not participate in the century run another run could be started from Newark later in the day.

Steps were also taken in regard to the great Irvington-Millburn road race, a fixture in which the associated clubs of New-Jersey has always co-operated with the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. It was suggested to the Race Committee that they again co-operate with the Metropolitan Association. In order to allow it to begin work early, President Keer appointed four members on the Race Committee, leaving a vacancy to be filled at the next meeting. It was said that the South Orange Feld Club would join them, and that Carl Von Lengerke of that club, who has done efficient work for the runs and races, would be appointed on the committee. James H. Conway of Asbury Park was made Acting Chairman of the Race Committee, and other members named were Charles Brown, C. H. Norwood, and A. H. Chamberlain.

The advisability of having an encampment of cyclists at Asbury Park during the league meet was suggested, and left to this committee: Frank C. Kirker, Dr. Burton, and A. L. Starkweather.

The meeting, which was held at the Atalanta Wheelmen's clubhouse, was well attended.

CONSULS AND COMMITTEES.

More Officials for the Work of the Empire State Division of the League.

Another lot of local Consuls was announced yesterday by Chief Consul Potter of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen. The list is the fourth issued and is as follows:

Auburn—Goldsborough C. Smith.
Antwerp—Dr. G. H. Lathan.
Brooklyn—Henry M. Valentine, 59 Nassau Street, New-York City; Cornelius A. Ryerson, 198 Eighth Street, New-York City; De Fine Olivarius, Boulevard; C. W. Topping, 12 Fulton Street, New-York City; Charles C. Shike, 570 Lafayette Avenue.
Bath-on-Hudson—James Cook.
Bay Ridge—James H. Griffin.
Clifton Springs—C. C. Briggs.
Franklinville—Manly Cofran.
Flatbush—George D. Bader.
Fleischmann's—John Wolfe.
Falconer—E. H. Ellison.
Highland Mills—Henry Hall.
Hillburn—J. Louis Suffern.
Ithaca—F. H. Warner.
Irvington—Henry F. Lord.
Lockport—Dr. Benton Bement.
Lima—W. D. Heath.
Masseba—A. E. Phillips.
Mohawk—V. O. Wightman.
Monticello—F. H. Cooper.
Mount Vernon—Arthur A. Brown.
Mamaroneck—W. T. Cornell.
New-York—Dr. F. A. Myrick, New-York Tourist Wheelmen; Dr. David Jacobson, 338 East Forty-seventh Street; G. E. Stackhouse, 204 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn; Daniel J. Smith, 445 East Eighty-sixth Street, New-York City; L. H. Johnson, 14 Dey Street; J. Owen Miner, Ninth Ward Pioneer Wheelmen; Harry T. Duffield, New-York Camera Club; W. B. Young, Everett House; Ida Trafford Bell, New-York Excelsior Club.
Prattsburg—F. D. Clark.
Patchogue—Henry K. Roe.
Painted Post—H. L. Hollister.
Rochester—C. R. Knapp, Rochester Athletic Club.
Union—D. C. Warner.
Yaphank—Dr. C. A. Baker.

The following division committees have also been appointed by Mr. Potter:

Rules and Regulations.—C. B. Benson, Box 945, Hudson; F. A. Sherman, 4 Clinton Street, Watertown; J. Stuart Kelley, 422 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo.

Rights and Privileges.—George E. Miner, 68 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn; W. H. Dillon, 3 Wall Street, Binghamton; W. R. Lansing, Rochester.

Road Book.—Charles T. Raymond Lockport; G. A. Roullier, 20 Main Street, Flushing; Isaac Schwartz, City Hall, Syracuse; R. G. Betts, 21 Park Row, New-York; G. H. Whitney, Mechanicsville; Frederick Bowne, Box 237, Poughkeepsie; C. B. Lockwood, Yonkers; William B. Phipps, 106 South Hawk Street, Albany; Will C. Greene, Watertown; C. A. Bowman, Elmira; W. B. Haeffner, Auburn; W. G. Thrall, Oswego; Dr. D. I. Walker, Ilion; Robert Evans, Hudson.

Improvement of Highways.—W. C. Vrooman, 138 State Street, Schnectady; H. O. Folger, Waterford; Dr. F. Le Grand Ames, 63 Washington Street, Albany; E. H. Crosby, 100 Genesee Street, Utica; Dr. W. J. Packwood, 1,280 Michigan Street, Buffalo; Ernest W. Relck, Tweddle Building, Albany; Charles Schwalbach, 415 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Theodore W. Roberts, Nanuet; W. Fred Hazelton, 220 Washington Street, Syracuse; W. M. Honig, 567 Madison Avenue, Albany; J. F. Clark, Prince's Bay; J. Walter Tallmage, Tarrytown; J. J. Woods, 73 Liberty Street, New-York.

Additions to the Road Book Committee will be made in a few days, and other committees will also be announced.

COSTUMES AT MICHAUX CLUB.

Short Kilt Skirts, Silk Blouses, and Leathern Leggins the Favorite Dress.

The Lenten bicycle rides of the Michaux Club at Bowman's Academy, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, continue to be largely attended. Music rides are Tuesday and Friday mornings and Monday and Thursday afternoons.

The short kilt skirt, reaching midway between the knee and the calf of the leg, with a blouse waist of silk or the whole suit of tweed, as one fancies, with leather leggins and a cloth Tam o' Shanter turned jauntily up on one side, with a few quills, is the regulation dress at these rides. Mrs. Willie Allen has one of the prettiest costumes on the floor. It is composed of some gray and white material and fits to perfection. Mrs. McClusky Butt, Miss Hawley, Miss Townsend, Miss Horton, and Mr. De Coppe are a few of the many graceful riders who attend this school. One of the best riders, and a new pupil, is Mrs. Roche, daughter of Mrs. Marckwell. Her costume is full black skirt, with pretty waist and the Tam hat. Miss Haley is also a very fine rider.

There are about 280 members at the present time in the club. The floor will accommodate from forty to fifty. Monday evening, from 9 until 10:30, Mr.

CONVICT ROAD BUILDERS

In Preparing Material They Could Be Used to Advantage.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS PROVED THIS

Gen. Stone of the Agricultural Department Tells Why He Disagrees with Superintendent Lathrop.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The opinion of Superintendent Austin Lathrop of the Department of State Prisons of New-York that the employment of convicts in the construction of public roads is impracticable is controverted by Gen. Roy Stone, the special agent in charge of the Office of Road Inquiry of the Agricultural Department. Gen. Stone has devoted much time to this particular question, and is convinced that convict labor may profitably and safely be used in improving the highways of the country.

"There are three sides to the question of working convicts on the highways—or rather two sides and a broad middle ground," Gen. Stone said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times. "The negative side is taken by the Prison Association of New-York and by penologists generally. The reasons advanced in opposition to the plan are that honest labor would be interfered with; that a large body of keepers would be required at great expense; that there would be a constant necessity for shooting convicts in order to prevent escapes; that in many cases the prejudice against convict labor would require a military force to protect convicts thus employed, and that it would be demoralizing to the convicts themselves to employ them in public places.

"This is a view of the question natural to men whose minds are fixed on the needs to society of the reformation of criminals. Opposed to it is the opinion of many equally good citizens who seek the public advancement in other ways, and especially in the direction of improved means of communication, and who see in the convicts now idle in our jails and prisons a labor force sufficient to mend all the roads in the country if it could be so applied, and which they believe could be so applied without prejudice to free labor. The advocates of convict road work insist further that the outdoor life and exercise afforded by such employment would benefit the health and morals of the prisoners.

"In the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C., convicts have built miles of substantial roads, and with such satisfaction to the people that the special law under which it was done is now being extended to other counties. In other Southern States, where the convict lease system still prevails, it is clear that a transfer of the prisoners from irresponsible and often inhumane private employment to the care of States or counties would be a saving kindness to them and would benefit the entire community.

"Some of the apprehensions of the New-York Prison Association do not appear to have been well founded. The Legislature passed a bill providing for the employment of convict labor on the wagon roads of the State, in spite of the protest of the association, and a very satisfactory experiment was made at Clinton Prison. There was no interference with the convicts by citizens, except in two cases, where intoxicated men offered them liquor; no apparent demoralizing effects on the prisoners or the public; no shooting of convicts, and only three men attempted to escape. In his report on the subject, the Warden of the prison concludes as follows: 'That a limited number of convicts can be worked successfully is now an established fact.'

"On the other hand, when we examine the Warden's financial statement, we find but little if any economy in the use of convicts as compared with the employment of free laborers for the same work. The cost of guards and of the search for escaped convicts was equal to 91 cents for each day's labor done, which, considering the comparative efficiency of such labor, is very near its full value, the day's work being only eight hours. Again, it may be safely predicted that when road making becomes a great business in the country, the introduction of labor-saving appliances will do away with a large share of the hand labor now requisite in laying a stone or gravel road. The material being generally transported by railroad will then be transferred to wagons without shoveling, and from the wagons will be mechanically spread in its place, so that almost nothing will be left for convicts to do on the lines of the roads.

"These considerations strengthen the position of those who hold the middle ground of the question, which is that State prisoners should be employed wholly in the preparation of road materials, and in places where they can be guarded and secluded as easily and cheaply as in the prisons. The plan proposed for this is in substance as follows: First—For the State to buy some of the territory which contains the best rock within its limits. Second—To make the necessary railway connections, having first secured the permanent agreement of all its leading railroad companies to carry road material at the cost of hauling, on condition, if required, of the State furnishing to them a certain amount of track ballast free of charge or at cost. Third—Having erected the necessary buildings and provided the best machinery for quarrying and crushing rock, to bring all able-bodied State prison convicts and put them at this work. Fourth—The counties to put their jail prisoners and tramps at the work of grading, draining, and preparing the roads for macadamizing. Fifth—The State to furnish broken stone free on board cars as its contribution to road improvement.

"The cost to the State, in addition to the maintenance and guarding of the convicts, would be only that of fuel and oil, explosives, and use of machinery, or, according to the Massachusetts commission report, 6 8-10 cents per cubic yard of broken stone, amounting for the 1,200 yards required to lay a mile of single track road nine feet wide and eight inches deep to $81.60.

"The remaining cost would be the railroad freight, amounting, for an average distance of 100 miles, to not more than 28 cents per yard, or $336 per mile; the wagon haul, averaging possibly 2½ miles, 30 cents per yard, or $360 per mile, and the rolling, superintendence, and incidentals, (not including engineering, which would be a general county charge,) 10 cents per yard, making the total local cost 68 cents per cubic yard, or $815 per mile.

"This plan would bring the expense of road improvement so low that no elaborate scheme of taxation or borrowing would be necessary, and all its benefits could be speedily and universally realized. The best plan for carrying it out would perhaps be to let the 'benefit district' as heretofore defined pay one-third of the cost by installments, and the township one-third; the county to pay the remainder, and to advance the amount for the district, with a rebate or discount to all individuals who might prefer to pay in cash, so that no one would be put in debt against his will. The cost to the district on this basis of division would be $272 per mile.

"The growth of the road movement in North Carolina is unquestionably due to the use of convicts. Indeed, this use has in the majority of cases been the most important factor in deciding the counties of that State to vote a tax for the improvement of public roads. The result of the experiments in North Carolina has been altogether favorable to the system both in point of efficiency and in economy and in the health of the convicts. In Lenoir County only short-term convicts are employed. They are carefully described and photographed and offered certain inducements in the way of reward or shortening of term if they remain at their posts and faithfully discharge their duties. They are employed on the public roads very much as hired labor would be, under the control of a Superintendent, but without a guard, and they are allowed to remain at their homes from Saturday night until Monday morning. This novel experiment has been in operation a year and not a convict has attempted to escape.

"Many of the States are now arranging to establish supply camps for road material at which State convicts can be worked under proper restrictions. In California especially the State prison grounds contain an excellent vein of trap rock, the very best of road material, and abundant water power, with the necessary machinery for moving and crushing rock. There are 700 or 800 convicts in the prison. The prison authorities find that they can prepare road material and put it on the ground for 20 cents a cubic yard and pay all the expenses of the prison out of the receipts.

"Many railroads have already offered to transport material for the bare cost of the train service, and probably most of the railroads in the country would be willing to make such an arrangement, for they are naturally interested in the improvement of the highways."

Gen. Stone is preparing a small volume on the general subject of the use of convict labor in highway improvements which will contain quotations from "New Roads and Road Laws," which he published last year, and extracts from papers by different writers on this interesting topic. In this volume the idea of the erection, at the expense of States, of suitable plants for the economical production of good broken stone by convicts will be treated at length. Gen. Stone is convinced that, notwithstanding the opposition of the Prison Association of New-York, the idea of employing convicts in making highways will grow, with much consequent good to the country.

THEY FEAR UNITED STATES COMPETITION

South American Business Interests Hostile to Atlanta's Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 14.—Gen. Isaac W. Avery, one of three special Commissioners of the Cotton States and International Exposition now in South America, writes from Santiago, Chile, that the Government has made a preliminary appropriation of $10,000 in gold toward making an exhibit of its resources at the exposition in Atlanta this Fall.

Gen. Avery writes that in most of the South American countries he has encountered considerable opposition among certain business elements which saw no good in encouraging closer trade relations with the United States, which, they argued, would benefit the United States at the loss of the business interests of the South American countries. "This opposition," says Gen. Avery, "has been everywhere silently aggressive and influential and hard either to placate or conquer, and has been especially strong in the larger and wealthier countries, but it has gradually yielded to the true consideration that the interests with established facilities must take the cream of all new business created by this undertaking of the United States. The newspapers of Chile have been very active in urging an appropriation, and leading Chambers of Commerce have advocated it."

The Argentine Republic has already appropriated $30,000 in gold, and Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, and Bolivia have sent official acceptance of the invitation to participate.

SUSPENSION OF A PENNSYLVANIA BANK

The Bank of Dubois Short of Funds—Full Payment Expected.

DUBOIS, Penn., March 14.—The Bank of Dubois opened for business this morning and closed again inside of an hour on account of a shortage of funds. It was rumored lately that the bank was not in very good condition, and a run followed.

The stockholders, individually liable, are all considered wealthy, and it is thought dollar for dollar will be paid. The bank's assets are $90,000, exclusive of real estate owned, while the liabilities are not over $70,000. James E. Long, P. S. Weber, Sidney Fuller, M. W. Wise, William Wingert, and L. A. Brady are the stockholders. President Long is out of town, but a statement will soon be made.

A run on the Deposit Bank was begun, but its officers feel safe, as other banks have volunteered assistance if it is needed.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather Friday, colder, north winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair in the morning, colder, followed by cloudy weather and probably light snow in south portion Friday afternoon or evening, winds shifting to northeasterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness, followed by light snow, northeast winds, stationary temperature. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness and probably light snow or rain, northeast winds, and colder. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, slightly colder, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, showers, easterly winds, colder in northern portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except local showers in extreme northern portion, south winds. ALABAMA, threatening weather and rain, variable winds, colder in northern portion. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, showers, clearing in south and west portions of Louisiana, north winds, colder in northern portions. EASTERN TEXAS, clearing, generally fair weather, preceded by local rains in extreme southeast portions, north winds, colder in southeast portion, warmer in northwest portion. KENTUCKY, light snows or rain, northeast winds, no change in temperature. WEST VIRGINIA, light snow, northeast winds, slight changes in temperature.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, followed by light snow on the lakes Friday afternoon or night, east winds, slight rise in temperature, winds shifting to east. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, light showers, followed by clearing weather, east winds, slightly warmer. ARKANSAS, showers, colder, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by fair weather, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, local rains and colder, north winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light snows, east winds. OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, generally cloudy weather, with light snows, east winds, slight rise in temperature. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by cloudy weather in southern portion, slightly warmer, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, west winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. MISSOURI, light snow, east winds, slight changes in temperature. IOWA, light snow, variable winds, slightly warmer in northern portion. MINNESOTA, fair, except local snows in extreme southern portion, variable winds, warmer in northern portion. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally cloudy, with light local snows, variable winds, with slowly rising temperature. COLORADO, light snows, slightly warmer, southeast winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, light snows, partly cloudy weather, and warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer in northeast portion, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer.

SIGNALS are displayed on the Atlantic coast from New-Haven to Portland, Me. The storm which was on the New-England coast this morning has moved northeastward to Nova Scotia, with increasing energy. The barometer has risen east of the Mississippi, but is now falling slowly in the central valleys. It is high in the lower lake region and in the Central Rocky Mountain districts, and low on the West Gulf coast and in Nova Scotia. It is decidedly colder in New-England, and from the St. Lawrence Valley southwestward to Texas. It is slightly colder in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and warmer in the Northwest. Generally cloudy weather and rain are reported from the Southern States, and light snows from the Ohio Valley westward to Colorado. The weather is generally clear from New-England northward to Minnesota.

NEW UP-TOWN CAR LINES

The Traction and Third Avenue Roads Seeking Extensions.

ABOUT THE SAME TERRITORY WANTED

Friends of Both Companies Argue Before the Aldermanic Committee—Some Advantages that May Be Obtained.

The Aldermanic Railway Committee gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon at the City Hall on the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company to extend its line northward and also build branches.

The Third Avenue Company is after practically the same territory, and the two have been making a war for some time past. The Third Avenue Company has its application before the Board of Aldermen and there have been several hearings on it. The citizens of the upper west side appear to be in favor of the Metropolitan Company, and at the hearing yesterday a petition was presented from the West End Association signed by President Cyrus Clark, asking that the board grant the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company, as it proposed to take its passengers down town on the west side and not across town at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and down Third Avenue.

The Metropolitan Traction Company asks for the following territory: From One Hundred and Sixteenth Street through and along Manhattan Avenue, St. Nicholas Avenue and the King's Bridge Road, northerly to the city line, with a branch or extension along the Boulevard from One Hundred and Seventieth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, with a connection with the Amsterdam Avenue road at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and likewise with an extension in One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between the Boulevard and the East River.

John D. Crimmins, ex-President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and its President, Mr. Vreeland, sat on one side of the Council Chamber, and Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Road, and its President, Mr. Elias, sat on the other. Lawyer Henry A. Robinson, for the Traction Company, argued his client's case briefly. He said that it was not the question of which company gave the best lighted cars, but which company the people wanted. He said that the transfer system would be extended and that a person could ride from the end of Manhattan Island to the Battery and transfer for the ferries for one fare.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen said that the transfer system should be introduced on Twenty-third Street and Thirty-fourth Street. The counsel said that the Metropolitan Traction Company would bring its patrons down on the west side of town, which would be a great advantage over going down the east side. He said that his road had been referred to as a monopoly, but that it was not so more than every railroad that has desired territory.

He said that Mr. Lauterbach would say that under the Railroad act the Metropolitan Traction Company would get 4 cents and the Third Avenue Company 1 cent if the two roads transferred passengers at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He said that as the law governed the division of the fare that the company he appeared for should not be called to account for it.

Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association, sounded the praises of the Metropolitan Traction Company. He said that the members of his association were in favor of the road because it promised to provide a liberal transfer system.

James C. Foley, representing the heirs of William H. Hayes, who own 300 lots at Inwood, appeared and spoke in the same strain. He said that the heirs had lost money in building, thinking that the property would have better railway facilities. Now that a chance was offered for better lines the property owners were anxious to not let it slip by.

F. A. Thayer of Washington Heights said that the residents were a unit in advocating that the franchise be given to the Traction Company because it would provide better service and run down town on the west side.

John Havens, who said that he was next to the oldest inhabitant of Harlem, said that he would warn the committee against the flowery speech of Edward Lauterbach. He told the Aldermen that they were not to decide the question on oratory, but on common sense.

F. J. Wooster of 271 Broadway, who is a property owner on St. Nicholas Avenue, read a remonstrance from the property owners against giving that avenue to a cable road. He said that the Third Avenue Road would furnish all the rapid transit necessary, and that the avenue could not be taken by the Rapid Transit Commission or the elevated roads, and it would be a shame to have it taken up by the Traction Company.

David Stewart, Secretary of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, followed, and said that his association had passed resolutions opposing the taking of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Counsel Lauterbach said the Third Avenue Road was the pioneer in the upper part of the island and that they now stood ready to develop King's Bridge Road. He said that to give the permission to his company would mean competition when the franchise was offered at public auction, but to give the permission to the Traction Company would preclude his client's bidding, as in case they outbid the company that had secured the permission they would have to transfer passengers to that company at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the two companies would have to divide the 5 cents fare.

Under the railway law the profits would be divided according to the mileage of both roads. The Traction Company has eighty miles of road and the Third Avenue eight miles. The proposed extension is eleven miles, and so the Third Avenue Road after bringing a passenger from King's Bridge would have to transfer him at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the other road and would receive 2-10 of 5 cents. He said that his road did not propose to desecrate St. Nicholas Avenue and would carry the poor of the east side to the fields of King's Bridge and give them a Sunday excursion.

When Mr. Lauterbach had finished speaking the hearing was declared closed.

Urged Plenty of Dock Room.

Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, Bernard Peters, Thomas Peters, Charles Smith, and A. M. Drosh called upon Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday in reference to the proposed improvement of the lands at the Wallabout.

They urged plenty of dock room, and opposed the laying of tracks. They believed that with sufficient docks the big fruit houses would go there from New-York.

Mrs. Schott Under Heavy Bail.

A Coroner's jury yesterday declared that Mrs. Letitia Monahan, who died Monday in the Presbyterian Hospital, was the victim of an operation performed by Mrs. Lena Schott of 233 East Seventy-seventh Street. Coroner Dobbs held Mrs. Schott in $7,500 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

W. FRANK WHITE'S BODY FOUND

He Had Been Missing Since Last Christmas—Doubt as to Whether His Death Was Suicidal or Accidental.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 14.—The body of W. Frank White, a prominent business man of Flushing, who disappeared on the night of Dec. 25, was found to-day in the reeds and rushes on the bank of Whitepot Creek, which runs into Flushing Creek. It was bloated, but was identified positively by the dead man's brother, his friend, Henry Menke, and by Police Captain Hance.

A handsome gold watch and chain were in the vest. The watch had stopped at 1:09, a little less than half an hour after Henry Menke, who was the last man to see White alive, had parted from him. Of course, though, there was no way of telling whether it was 1:09 o'clock on Dec. 25.

The body was seen yesterday by two gentlemen who were driving across the creek bridge, near where it was found. They notified the authorities in Newtown, and a searching party started out. The inquest will be held Saturday or Monday.

That White committed suicide seems to be likely, although there is no known reason why he should have done so. Many, however, think his death was accidental.

Mrs. White, his mother, offered rewards of $200 on Jan. 7 for the return of her son alive, and of $100 for the recovery of his body. She increased the former to $500, but on Jan. 12 withdrew both offers. Pacific Lodge, I. O. O. F., circulated a description of White among other lodges throughout the country.

Mr. White was forty-two years old and a bachelor. He had been engaged in the insurance business, carrying on the agency established by his father.

TWO LABORERS BURIED ALIVE

They Were in the Bottom of a Sewer Trench, the Sides of Which Fell in—Alleged that Braces Were Imperfect.

Two men were buried alive in the sewer trench in Second Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, and ten others had narrow escapes. Those killed were:

DILLON, PATRICK, thirty years old, of 8 Meeker Avenue.

ZIPPI, RORI, twenty-eight years old, of 81 Spencer Street.

The work of removing the old nine-inch sewer pipes in Second Avenue and of substituting a twelve-inch pipe has been going on for a week. The trench, which is 16 feet deep, with three landings, was supported by boards and joists.

Dillon and Zippi were at the bottom shortly before noon yesterday when the earth began to fall. The ten men above saw it moving, yelled, and scrambled out just in time, but the two men at the bottom were buried.

Their comrades soon got to work, but it was two hours before they came to the dead bodies.

Rocco Zippi, a brother of Rori, ran around in a frantic manner calling upon the police to arrest Edward J. Clarke, the contractor, but Clarke was not arrested.

The bodies were taken to the Fourth Avenue station house. It is said the accident was due to the imperfect manner in which the sides of the trench were braced.

NO BASIS FOR RUMORS OF RECEIVERSHIPS

Unfounded Reports About the Bay State Gas Companies.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Boston News Bureau publishes the following this afternoon:

"The rumor is reviving in Boston of a coming application here for receivers for the Bay State Gas Companies, but diligent inquiry fails to develop any basis therefor. Application for a receiver for the Boston Gas Light Company or the South Boston Company or the Bay State Company would have to be by a stockholder or a creditor, and it would be rather difficult to secure a share of stock or a note of indebtedness of these companies.

"The whole proposition is simply that somebody wants the gas business in Boston, has paid $4,000,000 already to get a footing in Boston, and has not yet succeeded in taking 7 per cent. of the gas business away from the other companies. The Bay State Gas Companies sold last month more gas and got more money therefor than in the corresponding month a year ago."

CHICAGO, March 14.—An amended bill was filed in Judge Payne's Court to-day in the proceedings to declare the Ogden Gas Ordinance null and void, and later an amended bill was filed against the Cosmopolitan Electric Ordinance, both making the direct allegation of bribery and corruption in connection with the granting of the franchises.

The Aldermen who voted for the passage of the ordinance are openly accused of having received pay for so doing, and Attorney Seth Crews, for the petitioners, says he can prove the charges. The case was argued all day by eminent counsel.

WOULD HAVE NO EXAMINATIONS

Commissioner Harburger Talks About Excise Inspectors.

Julius Harburger, Excise Commissioner, made public yesterday reasons why, in his opinion, Excise Inspectors should not be required to pass a civil service examination.

"It is on the Inspector's report that I have to rely to know that the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a license," said Mr. Harburger, "and therefore you will see the importance of the Commissioners' having men for Inspectors in whom they can place full confidence. For that reason I could not approve of the placing of Inspectors upon the competitive list of the Civil Service Board.

"It is not a man's ability to answer questions in geography, arithmetic, history, and other subjects of the civil service schedule, but it is the man's personality, his integrity, honesty, reliability that is required. Under the classified rule any person lacking all these estimable qualities and possessing the ability to pass in the branches of study just referred to by me would have to be accepted by the board. By means of the non-competent classification we can select our men."

GOV. COFFIN'S AMBITION

Anxious to Go from Hartford to the United States Senate.

POLITICS WARM IN CONNECTICUT

Appointments Made with a View to Aiding the Governor in His Canvass for Senator Platt's Seat.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14.—The political drift in Connecticut increases in interest as the legislative session advances. It is generally recognized that Gov. Coffin is scoring for position in the United States Senatorship race, which will take place two years from now, with a great deal of "horse sense."

There is no doubt that the Senatorial bee in the Governor's bonnet is buzzing serenely, and that he feels great confidence in the way in which he has fenced off the clover lots. The appointments which he has made relate directly to the chances in the Senatorial contest. He has recognized the Grand Army, which was snubbed by his party in the State Convention last Fall, by appointing Past State Department Commander Samuel B. Horne of Winsted Labor Commissioner. This was a shrewd move on the Governor's part, and the Grand Army of the State, which is not without political influence, is thoroughly elated by Col. Horne's selection.

Tolland County, which has not been accustomed to share much in the State distribution of booty, has received the honor of an appointment from Gov. Coffin, putting a young Republican of the county in a good place, where he can render effective service in helping the Governor's ambitions. Fairfield County has had its claims looked after by the reappointment of Railroad Commissioner Seymour. The New-Haveners have received the Insurance Commissionership and the Republican League a high recognition in the promotion of Fred A. Betts, the new head of the State Insurance Department.

The temporary adroitness of Gov. Coffin appeared in the recent visit which he made to the national capital, where he had a long conference with Congressman Charles A. Russell of Eastern Connecticut. When he came back from Washington it was with the name of Sidney W. Crofut of Killingby, one of Congressman Russell's fellow-townsmen, for the Bank Commissionership. And it is at just this point that the astute Congressman has checkmated the Governor. The latter has confidently expected Mr. Russell to assist him in advancing his Senatorial campaign. But in the fight for the prize that is now only two years off the Congressman will look after his own chances exclusively.

Congressman Russell recognizes the fact that the centre of the State cannot be deprived of one of the two United States Senatorships. Four years from now Senator Hawley's successor will come from the State capital. The aspirants for the election two years from now, succeeding Senator Platt, belong without exception to localities not controlled by the capital idea. In that contest, Congressman Russell will be a competitor with Gov. Coffin and with Speaker Fessenden. There will be no surprise in seeing the Platt influence turned to Russell instead of Fessenden. It is in this line of action that Russell has outwitted the Governor. It will be a triangular contest, with Fessenden, Russell, and Coffin in it.

The Bulkeley-Fessenden alliance, which was outlined in The New-York Times several weeks ago, will be aligned from first to last against the Platt, Russell, and Coffin contingents. At the present time Speaker Fessenden has the strong grip on the State, and leads every aspirant for Senatorial honors. It is expected that the Platt men will oppose him as against Russell, as he has taken the initiative with the view of displacing Senator Platt as a candidate for re-election. That has been anticipated from the outset, and the canvass from now on will be conducted with the fact in mind that the Platt and Russell forces will be combined.

There is also a new force entering the canvass for Gen. Hawley's place. Ex-Gov. Bulkeley, who is to be the candidate under the Bulkeley-Fessenden alliance, will find a worthy contestant for the successorship in ex-Congressman William E. Simonds of Hartford. Mr. Simonds was the candidate of the farmers two years ago, when ex-Gov. Bulkeley went into the caucus with a vote that startled the Hawley men. Fessenden and Bulkeley, had they combined at that time, could have defeated the General, and in that result overthrow the ex-Congressman, who is now one of the most promising competitors for the prize in store for the capital of the State.

Death of C. B. Ridgeway.

C. B. Ridgeway died in the Waverly Hotel, 352 Eighth Avenue, Wednesday night of heart disease. When his clothes were searched a blank book was found filled with names and addresses, and bearing on the cover the inscription "Twenty-fourth Election District." Nothing definite is known at the Coroner's office of Ridgeway's antecedents.

Vesuvius Searching for Derelicts.

The United States cruiser Vesuvius, Commander Harry Knox, passed out at Quarantine yesterday, to resume the search for derelicts.

Note to a Louvre Celebrity.

From The Westminster Gazette.

An amusing incident has occurred at the Louvre, where a postman has just delivered a letter bearing the English postmark, and addressed to the Venus de Milo, which on being opened was found to contain a number of coupons, apparently cut out of an advertisement issued by an English firm. On these coupons was printed an intimation to the effect that a mounted photograph of the Venus de Milo would be forwarded in exchange for twenty-five coupons. The writer of the letter had apparently mistaken the words "Venus de Milo, Galleries of the Louvre, Paris," which were printed in large type on the coupons, for the name and address of the firm advertising. The letter being insufficiently stamped, an employe of the Louvre paid the extra postage for it without observing the peculiarity in the address.

Hotels.

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Family apartments and single rooms, with American and European plan. Grand banquet hall. dinners.

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27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
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ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
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Best 75 cent dinner in town, wine included.
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Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

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European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café.
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WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

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26 EAST 11th ST.—Large, handsome room, with connecting room, for two or three gentlemen.

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New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.
2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.
Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.
One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.
Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

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LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
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Open December to June.
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500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.
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Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

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Dry, invigorating air. Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

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Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

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MEDICINE DAY!—Listerine, 49c.; Castoria, 14c.; Hood's Sarsaparilla, 49c.; Royal Biarritz Glloves, 59c.; Embroidered Piques, 89c.; Gentlemen's, 89c.; Muslin Underwear, 19c.; Swiss Ribbed Vests, 7½ to 11½c.; Exquisite Unrivaled Lavalliere Corsets, 98c., upward; Linen Handkerchiefs, 8½c.; Parisian Jewelry. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

American Law Advice Ass'n. Write plain statement of facts, inclose with $2.00, and written opinion sent you. All subjects. Send for prospectus. Wauhope Lynn, Pres.; Henry W. Unger, Treas. 257 Broadway.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES,
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39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—Feb. 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 30, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 30, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard 120,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, March 11, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. March 21, 1895, and then opened, for supplying the stationery, lamp globes, hods, horseshoes, leather, oil, lye, and mowers, specified on schedule, giving full information, to be seen and had at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Veterinary Supplies," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHington, D. C., March 11, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, April 10, 1895, and then opened, for constructing at Fort Myer, Va., one administration building, one double set of N. C. staff officers' quarters, and one guard house. Information furnished on application. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for construction at Fort Myer, Va.," and be addressed to C. R. BARNETT, Depot Q. M.

THE CITY DESIRES TO LEASE OR BUY FOR the Department of Street Cleaning a stable or stable property in the vicinity bounded by Clinton St., East Broadway, Catharine St., and the East River, or adjacent thereto. Proposals may be sent to ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller, Stewart Building.

Lectures.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT Lectures in co-operation with the Board of Education, in the large hall, at 8 o'clock. March 16 the lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. H. Payson on "The World's Fair; Machinery, Electricity, and Manufactures." No tickets required. Doors closed at 8 o'clock.

Amusements.

HOYT'S THEATRE. Hoyt & McKee, Props.
Evgs. at 8:30. THE FOUNDLING.
Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
CISSY FITZGERALD'S new dance at 9:45.
Preceded by "Romeo's First Love."

5TH AV. THEATRE EVENINGS, 8:10. SAT. MAT. at 2.
WM. H. CRANE HIS WIFE'S FATHER.
STANDARD Theatre. Ev., 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2.
APRIL 11—150th Performance—SOUVENIRS.
TOO MUCH JOHNSON.
With Wm. Gillette and Company.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
Last 2 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday.
THE MASQUERADERS.
NEXT MONDAY—"JOHN-A-DREAMS."

GARDEN, 189TH TO-NIGHT, TIME. Mr. A. M. PALMER. Sole Mgr. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. Rice's Garden Burlesque Co. LITTLE CHRISTOPHER. Bessie Bonehill as Christopher

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Lex. Av. & 43d St.
PATENT EXHIBITION.
Open 2 to 11 P. M. Admission 25 Cents.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
WAGNER OPERA IN GERMAN.
DIRECTION OF WALTER DAMROSCH.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
Die GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
TO-NIGHT
Brunhilde, FRAU SUCHER; Gutrune, FRL. GADSKI; Woglinde, Miss LINDH; Wellgunde, FRL. SCHILLING; Flosshilde, FRL. MAURER; Siegfried, HERR ALVARY; Gunther, HERR OBERHAUSER; Hagen, HERR FISCHER.
Saturday matinée, March 16.
Last Performance of TANNHAUSER.
Sunday, March 17, THIRD DAMROSCH SUNDAY CONCERT AT CARNEGIE HALL. Soloists: FRL. GADSKI, FRL. BREMA, HERR ALVARY, MISS LINDH, FRL. SCHILLING, FRL. MAURER.
FAREWELL WEEK OF WAGNER OPERA.
Monday Evg., March 18, DIE MEISTERSINGER.
Wednesday Evg., March 20, DIE WALKURE.
Thursday Evg., March 21, GRAND TESTIMONIAL PERFORMANCE OF SIEGFRIED, In honor of the 100th appearance of Herr MAX ALVARY IN THE TITLE ROLE, which he created on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 9, 1889.
Friday Evg., March 22, will be announced later.
Saturday Mat., March 23, TRISTAN AND ISOLDE. LEON MARQUIES, Res. Mgr.
STEINWAY PIANO USED EXCLUSIVELY.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA in ITALIAN AND FRENCH.
Under the direction of Henry E. Abbey

OPPOSED TO PAVEY BILL

A Mistake to Divide the Department of Charities and Correction.

VIEWS OF PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

Warden, Physicians, and Nurses on Blackwell's Island Agree with Commissioners Simmons and Porter.

People engaged every day in the practical management and control of homeless and lawless men and women sent to Blackwell's Island, to be taken care of by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, look upon the Pavey bill to divide this department as a serious mistake upon the part of enthusiasts not familiar with the necessities of the case.

A visit to these city institutions by a reporter for The New-York Times, yesterday, conversations with the Warden, physicians, and nurses, who are certainly in a position to know what they are talking about, more than confirmed all that Commissioners Simmons and Porter have said about the change proposed by Mr. Pavey. In the first place, the cost of the change would be tremendous. Commissioner Simmons rather underestimated it. In the second place, the division of the department would be impracticable, if the buildings on the island are to remain as they are now.

The letter of Dr. George G. Wheelock, published in The New-York Times yesterday, attracted a great deal of attention among people interested in this line of work. It was stored away as powder for future use by supporters of the Pavey bill. The question of increased cost was practically ignored by Dr. Wheelock, except as it was included in the statement that, under an amendment to the bill, the new Charity Commissioner might, at his option, utilize the supply of workhouse labor at the disposal of the new Correction Commissioner, for the benefit of the city. The men who are in charge, of the city institutions on Blackwell's Island regard this optional privilege as altogether useless. They assert that such a system of mutual assistance, to be complete, must be positively compulsory.

So far as the dread of moral contamination from the association of "workhouse people" with "charity patients" in the hospital is concerned, it would seem that Mr. Wheelock is not familiar with the management of the institutions on the Island. Miss Darche, who has charge of all the nurses and the wards in the City Hospital, conducted the reporter through them yesterday. From a purely sentimental point of view Miss Darche is in favor of keeping "city help," as the women from the workhouse are called, away from the hospital wards under her control. But she was frank to admit that this change could not be brought about without greatly increased cost to the city, and that for some time, at least, it might be very difficult to employ other people to do the work.

"It is almost impossible," she said, "to employ people from the city to come over here to work on the Island. They seem to think that there is a sense of disgrace attached to it."

"But, perhaps," she added, hopefully, "if the Pavey bill passes, and we are able to provide a separate home for city help, the same as we do for our nurses now, this objection might be removed in time."

"But the cost would be very much greater than it is now?"

"Oh, yes."

During the tour around the wards the reporter called Miss Darche's attention to the fact that the general appearance of her patients was hardly so good, on the average, as the appearance of the neat, industrious-looking women from the workhouse who were preparing bandages and doing all sorts of general utility work.

"That is true," she said, "but you see we get the worst class of patients here. It is a sort of dumping ground for the other hospitals. The objections made by Mr. Wheelock would not apply very forcibly to this hospital. I suppose that at least 50 per cent. of our patients are men and women who have at some time or other been inmates of the almshouse, the workhouse, or the penitentiary. There is certainly no danger of moral contamination there. In Bellevue, where I was a nurse for many years, the same rule might not be applied so strictly. They have a better class of patients there, and I believe a still better class in the Harlem Hospital."

"But surely the workhouse women sent here to assist you are subject to some supervision?"

"Certainly they are. Attendants from our school of trained nurses are in the room all the time that the workhouse women are there. The workhouse people are not brought into immediate contact with any of the patients. There is a great deal of rough work to be done in an institution like this. Our floors are of rough wood, and they require frequent scrubbing. We have not polished floors, as they have in the New-York and the Presbyterian Hospital. It would be almost useless for me to enumerate all the forms of employment these workhouse women are put to. But I never permit one of them to approach the bed of a patient or to do any work for them that comes within the strict duty of the nurses. They are simply employed in doing work that the nurses could not be expected to do. I think it would cost the city a great deal of money to get this work done by employed help. In fact, I do not see how it could be arranged at all as the buildings are constructed now."

In crossing the yard from the City Hospital to the penitentiary, the reporter noticed a gang of penitentiary prisoners making repairs about the hospital building. They were in charge of a keeper, and were not permitted to speak, except when it was absolutely necessary in connection with their work.

"That kind of labor," said Warden Pillsbury, "is all the outside work that the prisoners in the penitentiary are given to do, either for the hospitals or any other institution under the control of the Department of Charities and Correction. Neither the men nor the women sent to the penitentiary are ever assigned to inside work in the hospitals. I admit that this was not so a few years ago, but it is the rule now. However, we have ample work to do without that. Our mechanics are employed constantly in every department under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. We make beds for the hospitals, look after the stables, the fire department, the bakery, the butcher's shop, the insane asylums, the training schools, the gas works, the gardens, and the steamboats. This has no reference to the rough work outside, such as is required in the quarries, on the sea wall, and in repairing roads.

"Last year we furnished 146,000 days of skilled labor—mechanics, masons, butchers, bakers, &c.—to the other institutions. We furnished, also, 136,000 days of unskilled labor, such as unloading coal and in other outdoor work about the islands. If the new bill is passed and employed labor is substituted for this, you may easily estimate the increased cost, even assuming that a competent laborer may be hired for $1 a day. I do not regard the optional clause in Mr. Pavey's bill as of any value at all. I have had forty-seven years' experience of prison management, and it has taught me that such service, to be effective, must be compulsory.

"The Charity Commissioner might not wish to avail himself of the unemployed labor of his colleague, the Commissioner of Correction. There is nothing to compel him to do so. He might wish to have much of the work done outside to please some of his political friends. What are we going to do then with the thousand or twelve hundred men and women confined in the penitentiary? There will be no employment for them, and we shall find them much more difficult to manage. Then," continued Warden Pillsbury, "the present situation of the buildings on the Island makes such a division as the Pavey bill suggests utterly impracticable. We have Correction buildings sandwiched between Charity buildings. An attempt to separate them would practically mean a duplicate plant of every outbuilding we have here. I really do not see how it could be brought about, except at a tremendous cost. Such an arrangement would prove a source of trouble all the time. The work is all intermingled and is practically inseparable. If any trouble arose, and it frequently does arise, there would be two boards of appeal instead of one.

"I thoroughly agree with all that Commissioners Porter and Simmons have said about the impracticability of the proposed division. If anything, they have far underestimated the increased cost to the city, and they have not enumerated half the troublesome changes that such a division of labor would involve. I believe that it is provided in the Pavey bill that no further additions are to be made in the prison buildings now on the Island. If that is true, the city might as well begin to consider plans for building a new prison somewhere else. The penitentiary has accommodations for about 750 prisoners, and we have more than 1,100 of them to take care of now."

A. J. Dickerson, general storekeeper for the Department of Charities and Correction, said it would cost the city at least a million dollars to get the Pavey division law into practical working operation.

"In my department alone," he said, "the increased cost would amount to more than $60,000 a year. The present plan for the purchase of supplies is the most economical the department has ever adopted. A division of the present plant for furnishing supplies would create an immense amount of confusion. It would take a year to accomplish it. The people who are backing this bill evidently do not thoroughly understand the situation. They are theorists. The Departments of Charities and Correction are one. It is absurd to talk of separating them. The new bill would compel the city to spend an enormous amount of money, and would accomplish little if anything in the way of reform. All the changes in the Pavey bill may easily be effected within the department, as it is organized now."

REFORM IN THE FIRE BOARD

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY URGED AS A COMMISSIONER.

Driven Out of the Department When He Tried to Prevent Mismanagement—Supported by Many Citizens.

Friends of the present municipal administration and of good government generally are hoping for the appointment of Henry Winthrop Gray as Fire Commissioner, in order that many necessary reforms in the department may be accomplished.

Mr. Gray was formerly a Fire Commissioner, and had for his associates John J. Scannell and Anthony Eickhoff, who have been replaced by the appointment of Messrs. La Grange and Sheffield. S. Howland Robbins is the third Commissioner, and his term expires on May 1.

Mr. Gray's experience in the Fire Department renders it peculiarly fitting that he should be made a Commissioner at this time, when the circumstances are such that his schemes of reform, which were frustrated by the action of his associates when he was a member of the board, would now bear good fruit. The knowledge he gained during his short service as a Fire Commissioner would be of great value now, when those who frowned down whatever suggestions were made by him to reform the loose methods of the Commissioners in the administration of the affairs of the department have been removed from office.

In Mr. Gray's short service on the commission controlling the Fire Department he convicted his associates of mismanagement and extravagance, and he showed also that they had been guilty of a violation of the Penal Code in mutilating a public document. His perseverance in bringing to light the fact that supplies for the department were purchased at prices higher than they could be bought for in open market, that horses were purchased at extravagant prices, and that an extra stenographer from the Surrogate's office was employed to take the testimony at the trials of firemen when there were already three stenographers in the employ of the department, and his refusal to countenance promotions in the uniformed force that he considered unnecessary and improper, brought down upon him the anger of his associates, who treated him with scant courtesy and encouraged discourtesy and disobedience toward him on the part of their subordinates.

His refusal to approve a bill for coal because the terms of the contract under which the purchase had been made had not been complied with made the other Commissioners very angry. Instead of signing the bill, Mr. Gray attached to it a protest setting forth his reasons for withholding his approval. This protest was torn off from the bill, and thus, Mr. Gray declared, the Penal Code was violated. The bill was approved by the other Commissioners, and was paid.

His suggestions for reform being ignored, Mr. Gray prepared charges against the Supply Clerk of the department, and on the trial County Clerk Purroy and Police Justice Grady appeared for the accused, and, with the assistance of President Scannel and the acquiescence of Commissioner Eickhoff, these political lawyers endeavored to bulldoze Mr. Gray, and treated him with disrespect and derision. He was even threatened with indictment.

As might have been expected, the charges were dismissed, and, in addition, Mr. Gray was removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Telegraph and Supplies. His position was made so uncomfortable that he resigned, but before doing so he placed in the hands of Mayor Gilroy the reasons for his action. Mayor Gilroy took no further notice of these charges than to ask Messrs. Scannell and Eickhoff for a reply to Mr. Gray's communication. There was not any public investigation of the irregularities of which Mr. Gray charged his associates in the board had been guilty, although Mr. Gray was ready at all times to produce the testimony to substantiate the charges made.

Mayor Gilroy simply accepted Mr. Gray's resignation, and appointed S. Howland Robbins in his place. Mayor Strong has been considering the claims of Mr. Gray, which are urged by many prominent citizens, irrespective of politics, and it is expected that his appointment will soon be announced.

For Saving a Hastings Victim.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 14.—The second trial of the suit of Dr. Emil Schopen of Yonkers against Mr. and Mrs. Homer R. Baldwin was concluded in the Supreme Court to-night with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,150.

Mrs. Baldwin was frightfully injured in the Hastings wreck, and her recovery, even as the result of Dr. Schopen's attendance, caused surprise. He treated her for sixteen months, and his bill was $3,000. He sued for a balance of $1,400. On the first trial he obtained a verdict for $1,100. This was set aside by the General Term on technical grounds.

HEALTH, FOOD, AND WASTE

Some of the Things Talked About by Dr. Edson and Others.

DR. MORRIS'S ADVICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

Commissioner Waring's Views on the Disposal of Garbage—Cremation Plan and a Possible Source of City Income.

A conference was held last night at Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, by persons interested in good municipal government. Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Board of Health presided. He read a paper on "The People's Health," in which he defined the powers and the purposes for which the board had been organized.

"The human race," he said, "seems to have been created for the purpose of creating nuisances to be abated by the Board of Health." He spoke upon the subject of the city's water and the difficulty with which the proper means of sanitation are carried out.

Dr. Edson was followed by Dr. Moreau Morris of the Board of Health, who spoke on "Home Sanitation." He dwelt on the homes of the past and of the present, and showed wherein those of the past were more healthy than those of the present, and so accounted for the longevity of our ancestors. Our methods of living he declared to be wrong in that the proper attention is not given to the procuring of fresh air and sunlight.

He advised his hearers to be as careful about what they place in their cellars as they are about what they place in other parts of their houses, and advised a constant and careful inspection of the waste pipes and the vents. Absolute cleanliness, he said, is of the utmost importance, and no one can afford to ignore it. He also would have all waste matter cremated, and said that to-day the Croton watershed supplies the purest water that any city in the world uses. In this Dr. Edson agreed with him.

Prof. John H. Woodhull of the Teachers' College spoke on "Food Inspection and Adulteration." He mentioned many of the most common articles for consumption that are adulterated, and said that, although adulterated, they were not necessarily harmful. Natural ice, he declared to be inferior to artificial ice for household uses. He spoke highly of oleomargarine as a wholesome substitute for butter. He provoked much laughter by telling of the hundreds of things that people eat without a knowledge of their being in the articles that they buy.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, made a ten-minute address on "Garbage and Its Disposal," in the absence of Gen. Thomas L. James, who had been announced to speak upon that subject.

He said that his time since his appointment to the head of the Street-Cleaning Department had been so fully occupied in trying to get rid of the snow from the streets that he had not been able to go into the subject of the city's garbage to any great extent.

"Of one thing, however," he said, "I have thoroughly convinced myself, and that is that no garbage should be towed out to sea and dumped. It floats ashore on the incoming tides and litters the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey with a mass of stuff that may some day be a great menace to the health of the community, as there is no knowing what diseases it may some time breed. Nor should it be placed on Riker's Island. It has been clearly proved that it breeds disease if placed there, and the people along the East River and Sound rightfully object to the dangers that menace them by using Riker's Island as a place for deposit of garbage.

"It must be cremated in some way, or some means of utilizing it must be devised. It has been discovered that after the fatty substances have been extracted in such a way that they can be used for commercial purposes, the remainder makes an excellent fertilizer, and for this there is a market demand.

"Dr. Stewart, who has been experimenting in the matter of disposing of garbage, believes that it must be cremated, and says that while being cremated it reaches a certain point at which, if the process is stopped, the product becomes a good fuel, and instances a case in which such fuel has been used to run an electric plant that supplies light for town purposes.

"We are now asking proposals from four or five concerns to put up experimental plants to enable us to obtain a complete knowledge of the best means of disposing of the city's garbage and reach a full understanding of what we are to do. A number of persons want the city to enter into ten-year contracts with them for the purpose of disposing of the garbage, but I am opposed to any such an arrangement until we have a greater knowledge upon the subject. I think we had better spend some money in experiments before we make ten-year contracts with any one, as it is more than probable that the city can obtain a revenue from a proper disposal of the garbage instead of having to pay to have it cared for.

"The great trouble at present is that the garbage is mixed with ashes, tin cans, and other things that make it difficult to separate it. I am giving much attention to its proper separation, and hope before long to accomplish my object. There is but little doubt that if we can carry off the ashes in bags, as I have suggested to the public, the garbage can be utilized.

"There is much rubbish that has but little value mixed with the matter that we take out to sea from the dumps. The Italians who have purchased the right to trim the scows separate fifteen different articles from the city's waste. For the privilege of doing this they pay the city annually $95,000, and expend $55,000 in labor, by which it will be seen that they have to get back $150,000 yearly before they make a profit, and yet there are always several bidders for the privilege, whereas a few years ago the city paid to have the work done. It is safe to assume that there is $500,000 worth of materials thrown away every year.

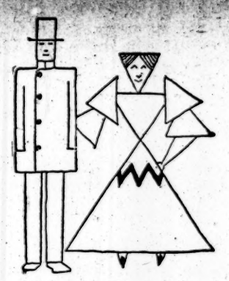
"I have entered into a contract to guarantee $25,000 for a three months' trial to collect these things of value from the houses. If the ideas that may be put into practice are correct there will be a profit in it of from $250,000 to $500,000 a year. If this can be clearly demonstrated, and I think it can, it will disclose a means whereby the city will derive a magnificent income."

Returns After Six Months.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 14.—J. M. Newcomb, a grocery merchant of this city, appeared in Greensborough, N. C., a day or two ago, after having been mourned by his family as dead for the past six months. He arrived here this evening, accompanied by his son, who went after him. Newcomb is in a very feeble condition.

Child Killed by a Locomotive.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., March 14.—As a crowd of small children who had just been dismissed from an East End school were crossing the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad track, this evening, a locomotive going at a rapid rate of speed ran into them, and Georgia Quinn, seven years old, was killed. Several others were slighty injured.



A straightforward friend full of good and fine qualities, who does not set himself too high—how rare!

And yet that's our derby exactly—how good and fine and five-dollarsy!

$3—the fashionable shapes, and your money back if you want it.

Soft hats: $2.75—all the good new colors.

All sorts of hats at less than ordinary hat-store prices and about half fashionable hatters' prices—for example: Golf cap $1.25, fashionable hatters' price $2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY'S SALE

Opened Yesterday in the Hotel Waldorf—Proceeds of a Luncheon Given to the Organization.

A sale and a musical luncheon for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art were held yesterday morning and afternoon at the Waldorf.

The day being the second anniversary of the opening of the house, Mr. Boldt, its proprietor, kindly gave the use of the ballroom for the sale and also the proceeds of the luncheon to the society.

The sale was opened at 10 o'clock A. M. in the large white-and-gold ballroom, and was kept up until late in the afternoon. As the women interested in the organization are among the most fashionable in the city, the sale naturally drew a large number of society people.

The principal attraction was the luncheon, which was served in the main restaurant at twelve tables, which were handsomely decorated with cut flowers.

The guests at Miss Furness's table were Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, President of the society; Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. William Blodgett, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Frederick Satterlee, Mrs. Charles Post, Mrs. Ludlow, and Mrs. De Lancey Kane.

This table was decorated with Easter lilies, smilax, and carnations. The guests each received a bunch of violets.

Mrs. George Morgan's table was massed with La France roses and carnations, and at each guest's place was laid a bunch of white or colored violets. Her guests were Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Rhett, Mrs. Kortwright, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Mifflin, Miss Babcock, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. George Griswold, and Mrs. G. G. Haven.

At Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan's table were Mrs. Davidge, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Young, Mrs. F. G. Brown, Mrs. R. Woodworth, Mrs. George E. Waring, and Mrs. W. B. Rice. The decorations were of Lady Cuisine roses.

Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt's table was decorated with Lady Cuisine roses and carnations. Her guests were Miss Crocker, Mrs. George Wheelock, Mrs. Kissell, Mrs. Frederick Sturgis, Mrs. A. R. Stone, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, and Miss Robins.

The guests at Mrs. John R. Brady's table, which was decorated with calla lilies and daffodils, were Miss Chase, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Miss Jack Staples, Mrs. Swan, and Mrs. Buell.

Mrs. Mary C. Ball had as her guests Mrs. Dudley Tenney, Mrs. Charles H. Childs, Mrs. George Taylor, and Mrs. Jones. The table decorations were of Lady Cuisine and bridesmaid's roses.

One of the largest tables was that of Mrs. George C. Boldt, which was decorated with Easter lilies. Her guests were Mrs. Wesley Smith, Mrs. Kelsey, Mrs Foote, Mrs. Baron, Mrs. Byrne, Miss Mink, Mrs. Dr. De Forest, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Quinby, Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Frayer, Mrs. Nichols, and Mrs. Le Duc.

Among others who had tables were Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, whose table was set for six and contained a handsome centrepiece of Mermet roses and ferns; Miss Newbold, whose table was decorated with Tuestot roses; Mrs. James W. Pinchot, who used calla lilies and daffodils; Mrs. Thomas R. Young, and Mrs. Weeks.

The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Consommé en tasse.
Timbale d'eperlans.
Coquille de ris-de-veau, à la Surdez.
Petits pois.
Pigeon en casserole.
Salade de laitue.
Glacés fantaisie.
Petits fours.
Café.

The Hungarian Band played during the luncheon.

JERSEY CITY DISTRICT EPWORTH LEAGUES

Three Hundred Delegates at the Fifth Annual Convention.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 14.—The fifth annual convention of the Jersey City District of the Epworth League was held in the First eMthodist Church this afternoon. There were 300 delegates present.

The Rev. E. N. Crasto presided, and the Rev. William S. Coeyman conducted the devotional exercises. The address of welcome was made by the Rev. A. B. Richardson, pastor of the First Church, after which Prof. Demorest welcomed the chapters. The Rev. Mr. Crasto responded for the chapters and the Rev. J. B. Faulks for the churches.

The annual report of George H. Lincks, Corresponding Secretary, showed 48 Epworth Chapters in the district, 2 Christian Endeavor Societies, 17 Junior Epworth League Chapters, and 1 Junior Christian Endeavor Society, with a total membership of 4,146.

The annual election resulted as follows: President—C. V. Tuttle, Emory Church, Jersey City; First Vice President—P. M. Collier, Bayonne; Second Vice President—L. M. Small, Grace Church, Jersey City; Third Vice President—F. M. Burnham, Warwick, N. Y.; Fourth Vice President—W. A. Allen, St. Paul's Church, Jersey City; Corresponding Secretary—W. E. Taylor, Janes Church, Jersey City; Recording Secretary—Miss C. E. Johns, Hackensack, N. J.

The address at the evening session was delivered by the Rev. J. O. Wilson of Brooklyn.

Will Bar Out the Cigarette.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 14.—The House to-day recommended the passage of the Anti-Cigarette bill, which passed the Senate last week. This means that it will become a law. This bill prohibits the manufacture or sale of cigarettes or material for cigarettes in this State. Most dealers seem to be pleased that the cigarette is to be barred.

Registered Trade Mark.

Fancy Ginghams.

Fresh from the looms of Scotland, finished in a rough, shaggy effect, which is entirely new in cottons, the homespun and cheviot ginghams exhibited at "THE LINEN STORE" are sure to find favor with those seeking something out of the common. This collection of fancy ginghams also includes some unusually beautiful patterns in broken checks, embroidered effects, crinkled stripes, bourette effects in white thrown up at irregular intervals, &c. The assortment of these goods is very large and complete.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

MRS. LONG HER OWN ATTORNEY

Had Hysterics After the Conviction of Livingstone, Her Neighbor, on a Charge of Malicious Persecution.

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 14.—Mrs. Mary Long of this place caused the arrest of Henry Livingstone, a neighbor, on the charge of malicious persecution. The defendant was arraigned before Justice Billing and was represented by a lawyer.

Mrs. Long, her face showing the effect of missiles thrown at her by Livingstone, appeared in court to-day without an attorney. When the case was called she announced, much to the surprise of the spectators, that she would conduct the prosecution in person.

She brought out every point in the evidence, and, taking the stand, gave a clear and concise story of the assault. The defendant's lawyer tried to break down her story by a severe cross-examination, but failed.

The witnesses for the defense were given a thorough cross-examination by the woman. Livingstone especially was cross-examined severely.

Justice Billing found Livingstone guilty, and sentenced him to the county jail for ninety days.

As sentence was pronounced, Mrs. Long became hysterical, and had to be removed from the courtroom.

AMATEUR ARTISTS AT THE COSTUME SHOW

They Make Sketches of Fine Gowns—Exhibit to Close To-morrow.

The attendance at the costume show in Madison Square Garden yesterday was indicative of an appreciation of what the show really is. The women visitors, of course, predominated, just as they should do when pretty women, pretty costumes, and a multitude of fine exhibits are to be admired.

Many amateur artists were present, and they evidently intended to make the most of the opportunity to make sketches of the various costumes which had been placed on exhibition since Wednesday.

It was amusing to an outsider to get among the crowds of women and hear the criticisms of costumes, the suggestions and comparisons with what, in many instances, the critic herself wore. It seemed like a family party in the Garden yesterday, for lots of people who knew each other were having a good time generally, and all the exhibitors were busy.

The reduction in the price of admission to 50 cents was a wise move, for it enables many people to make several visits, as indeed is necessary in order to comprehend how much is shown and how beautifully it is displayed.

The afternoon concert was especially enjoyed, and the boxes were well filled. There was an attendance in the evening that made the exhibitors realize that their earnest efforts to show fine things were being turned to good account for their customers and the public.

There were many important sales of costumes during the afternoon and evening. these garments in many instances being ticketed without the name of the purchaser. The show will be closed to-morrow night, and with it will go the record of a bold and successful attempt to show what the American mantua makers can do and how great a variety there can be gathered in an exhibition where the best taste of the designer is put forth, and much money cheerfully expended to make a complete exhibition.

EQUIPPED WITH HANDSOME NEW CARS

Those on the Thirty-fourth Street Line Are Neat and Roomy.

The Thirty-fourth Street Surface Railroad was completely equipped yesterday with brand-new up-to-date cars of the John Stephenson Company, and its patrons had ample reason for rejoicing.

The new vehicles are a credit to this already popular route. In the first place, constructive genius discovered how to make them wider than is usual, so that between the seats is a generous aisle. In point of appearance they are strikingly neat. The outside is bright and white, with a maroon band, gold-lettered. The platforms are provided with studded rubber stepmats and brass rails.

Inside are white wood and bird's-eye maple veneerings, with brass furnishings and neat gridiron wooden mats. Pintsch lights afford a boon to readers, and the upholstering is in neat Oriental stuff that is comfortable and can be kept clean. The designator color, given by lamps behind stained glass, is scarlet.

The road, which is known as the Long Island and West Shore line at present, and will in time unite Long Island with a New-Jersey terminus at West Thirty-fourth Street, has grateful patrons, because it supplies a convenient means of reaching the centre of the hotel and theatre district from the East and North Rivers.

For Silver and Sibley.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Stewart has received the following telegram from Gov. J. E. Jones regarding the act of the Nevada Legislature: "Resolutions indorsing Sibley and the platform were passed and approved this day." Sibley is the choice of some of the leading silver men to be the head of a silver Presidential ticket.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:20 A. M.—80 University Place; William Morgan's restaurant; damage slight.
1:10 P. M.—52 and 54 Lafayette Place; Winthrop Press Company; damage, $200.
5:20 P. M.—1,983 to 1,987 Seventh Avenue; Stevenson & Son and others; damage, $54,000.
5:30 P. M.—431 West Fifty-fourth Street; Peter Dardis; damage, $10.
5:40 P. M.—77 Eldridge Street; Bernard Etken; damage trifling.
6:10 P. M.—52 West Twenty-fifth Street; Julius Felix; damage, $25.

Covert Coat For Boys

A remarkably pretty outside garment is this little short coat, made from an excellent quality of cloth, of a particularly desirable shade for spring—lined with mohair serge, the sleeves with silk, and all the trimmings exactly correspond. From 4 to 13 yrs.

$8.50.

A practical illustration of the marked superiority in style and manufacture which results from confining ourselves exclusively to Children's Clothing.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
60-62 West 23d Street

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-20 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Samuel M. Marks of 531 East Eighty-eighth Street, reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that his brother-in-law, Edward A. Davis, twenty-two years old, of 1,715 Madison Avenue, had been missing since Monday. Marks said Davis was a member of Company C, of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and that he had been out of work for some time and despondent in consequence. He wrote a letter to his wife, to whom he has been married but six months, telling her he had looked for work, had been disappointed, and that when she received the letter he would be dead.

—When the case of Bessie Fairbanks, charged with shooting Real Estate Broker Isaac N. Cochran, was called in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, a certificate was submitted from Dr. Bainbridge of the Presbyterian Hospital to the effect that Cochran is still in a dangerous condition. The hearing was continued until Saturday. Bail was not considered.

—The special services for boys on the first two Fridays in Lent proved very successful, and it is now proposed to hold others of a similar character for the rest of the season for business men and working boys. The address to-day will be delivered by the Rev. William S. Langford.

—Christian Schmander, forty-six years old, of 487 Court Street, Brooklyn, the truck driver who ran over and killed John W. Moore, real estate dealer, in lower Broadway, Wednesday, was committed to the care of the Coroner by Justice McMahon in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

—Morris Pick, a saloon keeper, thirty-nine years old, committed suicide at his home, 218 East Eighty-ninth Street, yesterday by shooting himself through the left ear. Financial difficulties are supposed to be the cause of his act. He leaves a wife and four young children.

—Minnie Frankel, four years and four months old, of 290 Seventh Avenue, died Wednesday, the cause of death as reported to the Coroner's office yesterday being "from having swallowed a jackstone."

Brooklyn.

—John E. Tombers of 274 Jefferson Street, a letter carrier at Station A, Graham Avenue and Broadway, was suspended on Wednesday of last week. He left home Sunday and has not been seen since. He is twenty-eight years old. His wife believes he is deranged.

—At the Brooklyn Board of Estimate meeting yesterday application was made by Register Harmon for $25,000 and by County Clerk Saffen for $10,000 for reindexing the county records. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

—Dr. William G. Wright of 360 Quincy Street late on Wednesday night quarreled with David Connors of 403 Lexington Avenue, and the latter was stabbed. Dr. Wright was held by Justice Steers yesterday in $1,000 bail.

—The Rev. Frederick W. Davis, for two years assistant rector of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, President Street, near Smith Street, has resigned, in order to accept a charge in Newark, N. J.

—John F. Ross, thirty-two years old, who has been ill for some time and who was despondent, committed suicide at his home, 196 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday by taking carbolic acid.

—Alderman Guilfoyle asked Mayor Schieren to have the National, State, and city flags raised on the city buildings on Monday next, when St. Patrick's Day is to be observed.

—Ellen McKillop, fifty years old, was acquitted in the Kings County Court of Sessions of the charge of throwing stones at a railroad car during the strike.

—A fire early yesterday in the three-story brick building at 480 Clermont Avenue caused damage of $2,500. Two horses were suffocated.

Yonkers.

—Enough gentlemen were present at the rehearsal of the Cantata Club at the Yonkers College of Music Wednesday night to guarantee the success of the club, of which Adolf Dahm-Petersen is conductor. A ladies' rehearsal will be held on Saturday evening, and thereafter the ladies will meet on Thursday evenings and the gentlemen on Monday evenings

—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman will lecture on "English Manners and Morals in the Eighteenth Century," in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on Friday evening, March 29. This will be his last lecture before leaving the city.

—E. P. Moffat, W. B. Edie, and F. O. Freethy of the Young Men's Republican Club are arranging a handicap pool tournament, fifty balls, entries to close on March 30. They will give a "stag" entertainment on Thursday, April 4.

—Commander Kipp, in behalf of Kitching Post, G. A. R., yesterday presented the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman with a handsome volume of "Yonkers in the Rebellion." Mr. Cadman responded in suitable terms.

—Mrs. Samuel T. Hubbard gave a sociable on Wednesday evening at her home in Palisade Avenue for the members of Hope Unitarian Parish. There was a large attendance.

—Prof. Charles Sprague Smith will lecture before the Fortnightly Club at the home of Mrs. Morton P. Otis next Tuesday evening on "Alpine Lakes; Swiss Folklore."

—School No. 6 will hereafter be called the "John M. Mason School, No. 6." Mr. Mason was for eleven years President of the Board of Education.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wyer, formerly of Yonkers, now of Nantucket, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Smith in this city.

—The Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church souvenir sociable took place last evening at the home of Mrs. Thomas Wigley.

—The Women's Auxiliary gave a tea last evening in the Young Men's Christian Association parlors.

—A well-attended union missionary meeting was held last night in the Westminster Church.

Westchester County.

—The Republicans of Tarrytown at their primary Wednesday evening nominated the following composite ticket for village officers, which will receive the support of both parties: For President—James Bird, (Rep.;) Trustees—Edward Buckhout, (Dem.,) Nicholas Fields, (Dem.,) William C. Wright, (Rep.;) Water Commissioners—James F. Schall, (Dem.;) James Parr, (Rep.;) Police Justice—Charles McCutcheon, (Rep.;) Treasurer—Isaac Requa, (Rep.;) Collector—R. J. Leonard, (Rep.,) J. J. Vanderbilt, (Dem.) The election takes place next Tuesday.

—At a caucus for village officers for Mount Kisco Wednesday night, Theodore Carpenter was unanimously renominated for President, George Van Kleeck for Trustee, George H. Knapp for Treasurer, Elmer H. Flewellin for Collector, and J. H. Crane for Police Justice. The following were nominated for School Trustees for two years: A. J. Adams and Charles S. Ware. The charter and school elections will both take place together this year, for the first time, next Tuesday. There will be no opposition ticket.

—A special service for men, with sermon by the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, will be conducted in the Church of the Ascension at Chester Hill next Sunday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. This service is under the auspices of the Ascension Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

—The Ancient Order of Hibernians of the county will celebrate St. Patrick's Day on Monday, March 18, with a parade in Port Chester. There will also be addresses and appropriate ceremonies in the various churches.

—The Republicans of North Tarrytown have renominated John Webber for President for a fourth term.

O'NEILL'S

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

SPRING MILLINERY

Now on Exhibition in Our Millinery Parlors. Choice Collection

Imported Pattern Hats and Bonnets,

Showing the latest Paris Novelties for Street, Carriage, and Evening Wear; also a large variety of

Exclusive Designs from Our Own Workrooms.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

UNTRIMMED HATS.

New Shapes, Braids, and Colors.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS A SPECIALTY.

Popular Prices

JOHN DE WITT WARNER SPEAKS

HEARD BY MEMBERS OF THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Glad to See the Party Lashed, for that Was the Only Way to Cause Good Work—It Will Conquer.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner made an address before the members of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, at their headquarters, 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night.

Mr. Warner's reputation had preceded him, and the largest meeting held by the club in several years was the result.

His topic was "Democratic Opportunities."

He said that in the Fifty-third Congress the Sherman act, which the Democratic Party had denounced in convention, had been wiped out, and the party had redeemed one of its pledges. Another pledge the party had given to the people was that the Federal election laws would be attended to. This obnoxious statute had also been so thoroughly wiped out that it would never again become a menace, and the day of Federal Marshals and bulldog revolvers was gone forever.

The McKinley Tariff act, he said, had been pulverized, and what was left of it was the finest ruin that eye ever saw.

"We have taken off the roof, smashed the windows, taken off the gates, and pulled down the walls, until, in reality, there is nothing left. That is what we promised, and although the root was not thoroughly extracted, that will come at another time.

"While we were discussing the currency question in Washington, you cussed us here, but we went through the whole financial philosophy.

"But save your cuss words. You'll need them all in the next Congress. In two years' time the Fifty-third Congress will stand out as a brilliant affair in comparison with the next Congress."

The Fifty-third Congress, he said had done all that any person might desire, but the country hadn't liked it, one of the reasons being that republics, as a rule, were ungrateful, and valued politicians by what they were to accomplish rather than by what they had done.

For one, he was glad to see the Democratic Party lashed for its failings, for that was the only way to urge it to do better work in the future.

There was just as much lying and corruption and bribery under a tariff for revenue only as there was under a tariff for protection, and for that reason he was opposed to a tariff in any form.

"The paper, in July last," he said, "called upon the Fifty-third Congress to let up and give the Democratic Party the advantage of the boom. Well, we stopped, and got the advantage of the boom.

"I am opposed to the forced currency of silver, and the Democratic Party should settle the question by saying, You shall not have forced currency.'

"Banking is the science of facilitating exchange, and I am opposed to taxing banks. Tax money, if you will, tax the property on which the banks stand, but only tax it as land. Do not tax banking, do not tax bank-note currency, because you make the poor debtor pay so much more interest.

"The Democratic Party," he said, in closing, "is inspired by principlese. The party is of the people, and must respond to the moods of the people, and suffer from the vagaries of the people. The duty of every Democrat is to fight for Democracy, and to defend it when it is down. I am positive that every time the party has been thrashed it has got more strength. It will conquer in the end."

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Warner, and he dined at the Hamilton Club.

SHE STUDIED UNDER FRANZ LISZT

Mrs. Touder and Mr. Spear Have Been Missing Since Sept. 28.

Mrs. Minnie Touder, who studied music under Franz Liszt, and took the first prize

Friday
March 15-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

TRIED BEFORE SENATORS

Impeachment of Justice of the Peace Connelly in Trenton.

FALSIFYING OF DOCKET CHARGED

The Record Produced, Showing that Some One Had Tampered with It — Testimony on the Charge of Assault.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The impeachment trial of Patrick W. Connelly, Justice of the Peace of the City of Bayonne, was begun this morning, as soon as the Senate had resolved itself into a high court of impeachment. Senator Voorhees of Union was made President Judge of the court, and Secretary of State Kelsey was sworn in as Clerk. The trial attracted a throng of spectators, who filled the galleries.

Connelly was represented by Counselors William T. Hoffman and Col. Charles W. Fuller, while Counselor William H. Corbin was present for the State. The House managers, Messrs. Storrs, Codding, Skinner, Usher, and Hicks, occupied seats near the attorneys.

Mr. Hoffman read the defendant's reply to the charges against him, denying that he falsified his record in a civil suit pending before him.

According to the charge, he first found in favor of the defendant, after reserving decision for two weeks, and then entered on his docket that judgment of non-suit had been given.

The charge that he called De Witt Van Buskirk, one of the attorneys, a liar, and assaulted him, was denied, as were the allegations that he "is a man of low repute and of a quarrelsome, brutal, and savage disposition," and that "he is held in fear and contempt by the law-abiding people of said city, and is utterly unfitted for the said office of Justice of the Peace, and has frequently brought disgrace upon the office and upon the administration of justice in this State."

Counselor Hoffman moved that two charges of assault be stricken from the impeachment, being misdemeanors, committed, if at all, while the defendant was out of office. The State Constitution holds that impeachment proceedings can only lie for misdemeanors in office. The question was submitted to the court, and the motion was lost by a vote of 12 to 6.

House manager Codding made the opening address, reciting the details of the charges against Connelly, and disclaiming on the part of the House of Assembly any malice against anybody in the finding of the articles.

Charles W. Parker of Bayonne, the first witness, testified that he was attorney for the defendant in the suit of Jane Flynn vs. Mary Sullivan. Justice Connelly, after the trial, announced that he was going on a vacation and that he, therefore, reserved decision for two weeks.

Mary Sullivan testified that she met the Justice on the street, and that he told her that he had found a verdict in her favor.

John F. Lee, a clerk in the law office of Van Buskirk & Parker, testified that he was sent to the Justice, after the latter's return from his vacation, to inquire about the case, and then Connelly told him that he had entered judgment for the defendant. Connelly, in the presence of the witness, instructed his daughter, Margaret, who was his clerk, to write the verdict in the docket. A day or two later he obtained a transcript of the judgment, and it showed that the plaintiff had been non-suited.

The witness said that Connelly told him that Mr. Benny, attorney for the other side, asked him to make the judgment a non-suit, in order that he could bring a new suit in the District Court. Neither Connelly nor his daughter would permit the witness to see the docket.

Mr. Corbin turned to the record of the case in question, and showed that it had been tampered with.

"Judgment with the defendant and against the plaintiff," was the first entry. Two lines were drawn through these words, and over them were written the words "A non-suit."

Lawyer De Witt Van Buskirk testified regarding his visit to Connelly's office to learn why the judgment had been altered. Connelly struck and pushed him and followed him to the sidewalk and knocked him down.

Counselor Hoffman objected to the testimony regarding the assault on the sidewalk on the ground that he didn't punish the lawyer as a Justice of the Peace, but as a private citizen. The Senate, by vote, admitted the testimony, taking the view of Counsellor Corbin that a Justice of the Peace is a conservator of the peace at all times.

The witness said that, by Connelly's attack, he was severely bruised. Under cross-examination, he said that he had Connelly indicted by the Hudson Grand Jury. He has sued him also for $10,000 damages, and the suit is now pending. The witness denied that he insulted Connelly or struck him, or was the aggressor in any way. He did not beg the newspaper reporters to suppress the facts, saying he was to blame, but, being humiliated, he did ask the reporters to keep the affray out of print, if they could.

After recess, Mrs. Claudia Allen of Bergen Point testified to witnessing the assault of Connelly upon Van Buskirk, Connelly knocked Van Buskirk down, and several times raised his head and then knocked it against the stone pavement.

Mr. Storrs at this point rested the case for the House managers, abandoning the fifth article of impeachment, which charges assault upon several other persons.

Col. Fuller opened for the defense. He said that the alteration of the docket was due to a mistake made in the entry by the clerk. The alteration was not an erasure. No knife was used; only a pen to draw a line through some words. As to the assault upon Van Buskirk, it would be shown that the latter provoked it.

Allan Benny, a lawyer, testified that he was the attorney for the plaintiff in the suit of Flynn vs. Sullivan. He saw Connelly about the verdict, which was against the plaintiff, and he asked Connelly if he would not make the judgment a non-suit, so that the case could be tried over in the Jersey City District Court, and Connelly said he saw no objection to such a course. The witness did not see the docket until it was produced in court.

Mr. Connelly was next put on the stand. He has been a Justice of the Peace in Bayonne nearly thirteen years. For the past two years he has been the Recorder of the city also. He remembered all about the suit in question. When he returned from his vacation he was surprised upon looking at the docket to see that his daughter had entered "Judgment for the defendant." He asked her how she came to make such a mistake. She said that she had mislaid the slip of paper which he had given her, and that, as she understood it, "Judgment for the defendant" was the verdict. He then directed her to draw her pen through the words and write over them "Non-suit."

She did so, and then he signed the transcript which she had made. The witness said he was so excited when he and Van Buskirk came together that he could not say whether he struck him or not. He certainly did not pound his head on the sidewalk. Van Buskirk provoked him by insinuating several times that he was a liar and by other exhibitions of impertinence.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Corbin the witness denied that the record had been tampered with. Beside the alteration of the words of the judgment, he could not see that his daughter had scraped out any other words or made any interlineations.

"Well, when the Court looks at the writing they will see it fast enough," said Mr. Corbin.

Mrs. Margaret Connelly, daughter and clerk of the accused, gave evidence corroborating her father's. Under cross-examination she testified that the erasures to which Mr. Corbin had called attention she had made because of errors made in using the notes of Lawyer Parker in the case.

The case will be summed up to-morrow morning.

The Senate held a session to-night. Bills were passed as follows:

Authorizing Camden to issue bonds not to exceed $600,000 to improve its water supply; creating a board of bipartisan Police Commissioners for Orange and New-Brunswick; preventing life insurance agents from granting rebates.

The Senate killed a bill which contained much verbiage, and the purpose of which, it was discovered, was to legalize body-snatching. The bill provided that any three physicians might organize an association in the interest of medical science and humanity and take charge of the bodies of dead paupers, to do with as they pleased. Several Senators characterized the measure as a horrible one, and expressed amazement that the House had passed it.

PASSED OVER THE VETO.

Election Judiciary Bill Now a Law—Track Elevation Reported.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The Election Judiciary bill was passed over the Governor's veto by the House this morning without debate and is now a law. The vote was 39 to 15. Messrs. Blackshaw, Coursen, Gruber, Nutzhorn, Robertson, Smith, (G. W.,) Snyder, Voorhees, and Zabriskie (Republicans) voting with the Democrats in the negative. The companion bill, relating to orphans' courts, was also passed. The following bills were passed:

The Skinner Mechanic's lien bill, allowing four months within which to file liens; requires the purchase of the Camden safety ballot box by governing boards when new ones are needed, and limits the cost to $25 each; allows mutual fire insurance companies to insure against loss by lightning; enables Newark to elect one Alderman from each of its fifteen wards in April next; permits the Newark Board of Health to sell diphtheria antitoxine serum; permits tax collectors and receivers to allow tax exemptions to honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors where proper deductions have not been made; regulates mandamus proceedings relative to collection of taxes.

House bill No. 172, abolishing poll taxes, was also passed.

Mr. Drake of Hudson introduced the following bill:

Provides the Governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, four Gas Commissioners, terms to commence on the first Monday in May, one Commissioner for one, another for two, another for three, and a fourth for four years, those afterward appointed to have a four years' term.

No Commissioner shall be in any way interested in the sale or manufacture of gas. The salary shall be $1,000 a year. They may appoint a Secretary, with a salary of $1,500. Every gas company must make a detailed report to the Commissioners each year, and the board shall have general supervision of all gas corporations.

Upon complaint in writing to the board by the Mayor of any city or by twenty-five customers of any gas company, either of the quality or price of the gas sold, such company shall be notified and, upon not less than five days' notice, give a public hearing upon the complaints, and may, if they deem it proper or just, order a reduction in price or improvement in quality of the gas, the Court of Chancery to be appealed to in order that the order of the board may be enforced.

Mr. Olcott, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported House Bill 429—Drake's Track Elevation bill—by substitute. Mr. Fleming of the same committee, offered a minority report favorable to the original bill and with an amendment making the bill apply only to first-class cities. On motion of Mr. Robertson the substitute bill and the minority report were ordered to be printed and the reports were made a special order for next Tuesday.

Mr. Olcott's substitute is similar to the original Drake bill, but provides that when the railroads elevate their tracks 65 per cent. of the cost thereof shall be paid by the railroad making the improvement, 15 per cent. by the municipality in which the tracks are situated, and the balance by the State.

The Committee on State Prison reported, with amendment, House Bill 53, appointing a commission to select a site and build a State reformatory. The amendment which was adopted, cuts down the appropriation from $250,000 to $100,000. The following Commissioners, to be confirmed by the Senate, are named:

Thomas Potter of Union, Milford D. Valentine of Middlesex, Harry H. Smith of Essex, James C. Young of Hudson, George S. Mott of Hunterdon, and David M. Chambers of Camden. They are not to receive any compensation for their services, but shall receive their necessary expenses.

The House adjourned until next Monday night.

The Senate held a short session prior to the opening of the court of impeachment this morning, and passed bills appropriating $5,000 to the Labor Bureau for current expenses, $5,000 to the State Tuberculosis Commission, and an aditional $5,000 if public emergency demand it.

A bill was introduced by Senator Thompson prohibiting the placing of German carp in any waters of the State under penalty of $500 fine or six months imprisonment.

MADE LAWS BY THE GOVERNOR

Measures That Became Statutes by Official Approval Yesterday.

ALBANY, March 14.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 108—Senator Cantor's bill amending the act incorporating the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York, providing that it may hold property to an amount not exceeding in value $1,000,000, and that in addition to the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, it may, after Jan. 1, 1896, grant the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy to such persons as have produced satisfactory evidence of superior attainments in the profession of pharmacy or have contributed by their labors and writings to the stock of professional knowledge in any of the branches of pharmaceutical science.

Chapter 109—Assemblyman Stewart's bill amending the charter of the village of White Plains.

Chapter 111—Appropriating $75,000 for the erection at the Geneseo State Normal School of a new building to be used for the scientific department and other purposes, and also an additional building for a furnace and boiler house.

Chapter 112—Senator Guy's bill providing for repaving the roads, streets, and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City.

Chapter 113—Assemblyman Higbie's bill exempting the Counties of Richmond and Queens and the village of White Plains from the provisions of the act authorizing the Village Boards of Trustees to contract with electric light companies organized in this State for lighting village streets and public grounds.

MAY MAKE REPORT TO-DAY

Work of the Extraordinary Grand Jury About Completed.

ZELLA NICOLAUS AGAIN A WITNESS

Dr. Parkhurst Also on Hand—Various Rumors About the Court—Mysterious Woman in Black —Confer with Byrnes.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury handed in no indictments to Justice Ingraham yesterday. It is probable, however, that evidence of industrious investigation since Jan. 7 will be given to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

"We have," said one of the jurors last evening, "given the evidence that has been submitted to us the attention it deserved, and remembered Justice Ingraham's charge patiently to investigate and hear both sides. The public will not have long to wait for a result of our investigations. This may come sooner than is expected. In fact, the delivery of indictments is very near, and need be, for we have little more time to devote to the work, and I assure you that all of us will be very glad to end the investigation."

Two rumors in the Criminal Court Building were industriously circulated yesterday and promptly and officially disposed of. One was that a reason for the delay in presenting indictments was due to a disagreement between the jurors on certain findings.

The other was that Justice Ingraham had chafed at the delay of the Grand Jury in showing a result of their deliberations until he expressed both disappointment and impatience to Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and Foreman Francis H. Leggett.

Mr. Leggett, while declining to discuss the work of the Grand Jury or to give a hint of what it has done or what will be the outcome of the inquisition, said that if these two stories were true, it was news to him.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Mr. Lindsay:

"Will you affirm or deny that"—

"I'll affirm or deny nothing," replied the conscientious official, good naturedly.

—"that differences of opinion among the jurors in regard to certain indictments have resulted in none being handed in?"

"Now I will affirm, for once, that there are no 'differences of opinion' among the jurors, and, further, that they are in accord. That's all."

Justice Ingraham was ready yesterday to receive any communication from the Grand Jury and it appeared possible that it would file into the Court of Oyer and Terminer when Messrs. Lindsay and Legget went into Justice Ingraham's chambers. They were with him twenty minutes, and expectation was on tip toe when the Justice went to the bench, but a minute later Capt. Ricketts cried an adjournment until 10 A. M. to-day.

Then the Grand Jury continued its work and appeared to devote the session to listening to Zella Nicolaus, her consort, "Al." Ruhmann, and the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst. The clergyman appeared to maintain his confidential relations with the blonde-haired little woman, and the man who accompanied her, while he escorted another woman, garbed in black, and veiled, who appeared to be on intimate terms with Zella Nicolaus.

The stories current on Wednesday about Dr. Parkhurst and Supt. Byrnes were repeated, and attention was called to a number of members of the police force who were in the corridor outside the main entrance to the quarters of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, and appeared to be on spy duty. It would have been a thankless task for them had the Grand Jury willed it, as there are ways of introducing witnesses to the Grand Jury without exposing them to identification. At least two witnesses went before the jurors yesterday through the Court of Special Sessions.

When Dr. Parkhurst left the jury room he declined to talk, but was amply mysterious in his reticence. Zella Nicolaus limited her revelations to a statement that she was "through" with the jury, and the woman in black was smuggled away. Al Ruhmann said that if he had anything of value for the Grand Jurors to know it did not affect the police.

"Has your wife any evidence against members of the police force?" he was asked.

"She has, but I cannot speak of it."

"Does it affect Superintendent Byrnes?"

"I suspect that it does. At any rate, she is convinced that she was not well treated by the Superintendent, and she is likely to testify to that effect."

Another witness about whom no secrecy was made was Judge Henry R. Beekman of the Superior Court. He went into the main entrance, gave his subpoena to the attendant, and disappeared. When he left he decline to say whether he had given any testimony.

There was a scene outside of Mr. Lindsay's office in the morning, due partly to apprehension on the part of a wife, whose husband was under examination in the office, while she was kept outside, and partly to the efforts of Central Office detectives to make capital out of the circumstance. The man was Raschauer Butney of 84 Essex Street, and, according to Detective Jacobs and McManus, "Parkhurst detectives" coerced him into going to Mr. Lindsay's office early in the morning, in order to get him to make a statement that four years ago he had to pay the detectives $250 to escape conviction, he having been arrested by them.

Mrs. Butney clamored for her husband until he came out of Mr. Lindsay's room and went toward the Grand Jury room. She followed and clung to him, and, to avoid a scene, was allowed to enter the witnesses' room outside of the Grand Jury chamber. Afterward Butney went back to Mr. Lindsay's room, and did not leave the building till late in the afternoon, when he was escorted by Parkhurst agents.

So far as could be learned Supt. Byrnes did not go to the Criminal Court Building yesterday. District Attorney Fellows, however, visited him at Police Headquarters and had a long private chat. They were joined by President Martin and ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman. None would talk when the conference had ended.

Burglars in Highland Falls Post Office.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 14.—The Post Office at Highland Falls was entered by burglars this morning. There was a tag on the handle of the safe marked: "This safe is not locked." The burglars scattered the contents of the safe and money drawers, but got nothing except a few postage stamps. No letters were disturbed. The burglars left behind a pickaxe. It is believed they are part of the gang that has been robbing Post Offices in this vicinity, members of which shot and seriously wounded a policeman at Matteawan.

Two men, giving the names of William Riley and John Connors, were arrested this evening on suspicion of having committed the robbery. The men had in their possession $7.31 in postage stamps; also several dynamite cartridges, a quantity of fuses, and a revolver.

MORE EXILES FROM HONOLULU

The ex-Queen Refuses to Leave Her Residence While Serving the Term of Her Sentence.

HONOLULU, March 7.—W. A. Kinney, late Judge Advocate of the Military Committee, goes to San Francisco to-day by the Arawa to present testimony in behalf of the Hawaiian Government in the case against the schooner H. C. Wahlberg, which brought arms for the rebels from San Francisco. He is accompanied by George Townsend and Charles Warren, as witnesses.

These men are those who were specially employed by Major Seward in communicating with the schooner on her arrival. Warren remained aboard the schooner several days, while waiting for the Waimaualo to intercept her at sea. William Davis, the then master of the steamer Waimaualo, also goes by the Arawa, his sentence of ten years' imprisonment being suspended on condition of his leaving the country for good. He gave important testimony in several cases. Davis is the prisoner who was absurdly reported by a San Francisco paper to have been tortured.

The ex-Queen has, after all, refused to lease her Washington Place residence. Apparently, she hopes soon to return there. The Government feels the necessity of separating her from access to the native population, who would instinctively pay homage to her as a semi-divine personage.

The Hawaiian Annexation Leagues are vigorously perfecting and extending their organization. They expect soon to enroll most of the natives in the organization.

The royalist ladies' movement for wearing convict stripes materialized yesterday in dresses with hats of such material worn by two women in front of the prison. The principal lady was the well-known consort of a leading rebel. Her example is not likely to lend lustre to the movement.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Among the passengers on the steamer Arawa, which arrived from Sydney, via Apia and Honolulu this morning, were Capt. William Davis, P. G. Camarinos, Carl Klemma, Henry von Werthen, C. W. Ashford, and Harry Juen. They are all from Honolulu, and were released from prison on condition that they would leave the country. Before leaving, Ashford called on the ex-Queen, and asked if he could do anything for her in America. She replied no; that everything possible had already been done.

MR. MASON HAD TO GIVE BOND

MUST ANSWER THE CHARGE OF VIOLATING POSTAL LAWS.

The Assistant Postmaster Denies Advising Him to Send the "Bad Debt Collecting Agency" Envelope.

Isaac Mason, President of the Brooklyn Furniture Company, who surrendered himself to United States Marshal Hayden on Wednesday, when he ascertained that a warrant has been issued for his arrest, and who was paroled, was in the United States court yesterday morning.

The charge against him is of violating the United States postal laws in sending through the mails a letter of an objectionable character.

The complainant is Leopold C. Tappey of Bensonhurst, L. I., who purchased goods from the Brooklyn Furniture Company on the installment plan.

Mr. Tappey, after having failed to pay the last installment, received a black-bordered envelope, on which was printed, "If not delivered return to Bad Debt Collecting Agency." Mr. Tappey traced this envelope to the Brooklyn Furniture Company.

Postmaster Sullivan decided that this was against the rules of the Post Office, but Mr. Mason claims he used the envelopes in extreme cases upon the advice of Assistant Postmaster McCooey.

Mr. Mason, upon being arraigned before United States Commissioner Bellows, was advised by the United States District Attorney not to admit, at the preliminary hearing, the sending of the letter, but Mr. Mason persisted that he intended no wrong, and believed he was acting in a proper manner.

"We sent out the black-bordered letters," he said, "for the purpose of making a little display in the neighborhood of the bad debtors. It frequently had the desired effect upon this class of patrons.

"The person, Tappey, whom the letter was sent to, claims that we sold him $300 worth of goods, and that he paid all but $8. This is not true; he bought $13 worth, on which he paid $5 and kept us waiting about two and a half years for the balance. In the meantime he gave us a bad check dated ahead."

Assistant Postmaster McCooey said that he called Mr. Mason's attention to the law and sent him an extract, which clearly showed him that his action was improper.

Commissioner Bellows held Mr. Mason in $1,000 for examination. Ex-Under Sheriff Hugh McLaughlin and Alexander Pierson gave bonds for him.

Assistant Postmaster McCooey was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times if he had advised Mr. Mason, as that gentleman had claimed, to use the envelope in extreme cases. He replied:

"Mr. Mason had several kinds of envelopes which he sent out, but never did I tell him that he could use the envelope in question, which is a black-bordered one, and on it, in display type, is printed, 'If not delivered, return to Bad Debt Collecting Agency.'

"That is contrary to the rules of the department. There is no objection to display type, but when it displays the fact that the letter is sent by a bad debt collecting agency the postal laws are violated.

"Why," added Mr. McCooey, "in the presence of a Post Office Inspector I said to Mr. Mason, 'How would you like to have a letter like that sent to you?' and he replied, 'It would be very distasteful.' 'Well,' I answered, 'it is just as distasteful to others.'"

One of the attachés of the court said that Mr. Mason's statement that the bill was not for $300, but only for $13, and that Mr. Tappey had given a bad check, had no bearing on the case. The only question to be determined in the United States court was whether the postal laws had been violated.

Changes Among the Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The new Secretary of the Japanese Legation, K. Matsui, has arrived. He is a young man of twenty-seven or thereabout. He is a graduate of the Imperial University at Tokio, and speaks English fluently. After a short service in the Japanese Foreign Office, he was made Secretary of Legation in Corea, where he remained four years. He succeeds Mr. Miyaoki, who was transferred a few months ago to Berlin.

Marquis Imperiali, the Secretary of the Italian Legation, will leave shortly for Europe, to remain several months.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, has returned to Washington.

Wreckage from the Chicora.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 14.—Wreckage from the ill-fated steamer Chicora is being washed upon the ice at this port. The chair which was in the engine room has been found, together with several timbers from the same part of the boat.

DR. PEASLEE SWORN IN

He Is a Republican Who Succeeds a Platt Man, Removed.

MORE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS TO GO

Bills to Pay for Col. Fellows's Defense and to Obtain $12,000 for the Lying-In Hospital Favored by the Mayor.

Dr. Edward H. Peaslee of 29 Madison Avenue, who was selected some days ago as a School Commissioner by Mayor Strong, called at the Mayor's office yesterday and was sworn in. He succeeds Albert J. Elias, removed.

Dr. Peaslee was formerly a member of the Board of Education, and, like Messrs. Wehrum and ex-Congressman Little, he goes into the new board well equipped for the work.

Mr. Elias, whom he succeeds, is President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and is a Republican. He was appointed by Mayor Gilroy at the request of Edward Lauterbach, who is Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Dr. Peaslee is also a Republican, and the removal of Mr. Elias created much comment among the Platt Republicans.

Five more School Commissioners are slated for removal, and their successors will probably be appointed if they come to the Mayor's office to-day. Just who the men to be removed are or who their successors are to be could not be ascertained yesterday.

Mayor Strong gave two public hearings yesterday on bills passed by both houses of the Legislature—one allowing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate money for the payment of the bills incurred in defending District Attorney John R. Fellows in the recent proceeding brought against him to remove him from office, and the other appropriating $12,000 to the Society of the Lying-In Hospital.

The Mayor approved both bills and forwarded them to Albany.

Col. Fellows spoke briefly in favor of his bill, saying that it should be passed. Under it Delos McCurdy, who defended Col. Fellows, and the stenographer can present their bills to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that board will determine whether they are to be paid, as presented, or not.

The Mayor asked any one who had anything to say in opposition to the appropriation of $12,000 for the Lying-In Hospital to state their objections first. No one responded, and the Mayor said that he was not surprised, as it would be a queer kind of a man who would oppose such a charity.

George C. Williams, Frederick Bronson, Edward L. Bayliss, F. Delano Weeks, and other members of the Governing Board of the hospital were in the Mayor's office to favor the bill. Secretary Weeks made a brief argument, pointing out that as the hospital had recently moved into the Fish property, Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue, the money was needed to carry on the work in the larger quarters. The Mayor said, at once, that he was conversant with the work of the hospital, and was in favor of the bill.

A delegation of pushcart peddlers called on the Mayor to complain that they were not being fairly treated by the police. C. C. Hickok, who is not a pushcart man, but who said he was interested in a union recently formed to see that justice was given to the pushcart men, acted as spokesman.

He stated that he had a suspicion that some of the policemen had renewed the custom of levying tribute on the pushcart men, as exposed by the Lexow committee. He also said that some men took out five licenses, in violation of the law, and in some cases made the licenses do for as many as seventy carts. These carts were rented out to poor men who had been in the country but a few days, and these were the men who blocked up the streets and crowded out those who had licenses.

The Mayor wanted some of the names of men who had more carts than licenses or more licenses than they were entitled to, and Mr. Hickok said he would furnish them.

"I don't know what can be done," said Mr. Hickok, "as you don't run the Police Department."

"We can right a wrong very quickly," said the Mayor.

Mr. Hickok said that he would submit an amendment to the present pushcart law to the Mayor, and the delegation withdrew.

The bill authorizing the appropriation of $500,000 for a new wing to the American Museum of Natural History was received at the Mayor's office yesterday, and a public hearing upon it will be given by the Mayor on March 25.

Among the bills which the Mayor sent to Albany yesterday with his approval was the one appropriating $1,500,000 for new buildings for the College of the City of New-York.

Appointed by Commissioner Brookfield

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield yesterday appointed Charles N. Powers of 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, R. M. Tracy of 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Henry J. Koehler of 1,424 Franklin Avenue, Inspectors of Paving Repairs, at $3.50 a day.

The appointments were made from the civil service eligible list, and Commissioner Brookfield said, in announcing them, that it would be a good thing if some other applicants for office went before the civil service examiners and passed examinations instead of hanging around, waiting for something to turn up.

Some Gone, Others Expect to Go.

Henry J. Appell, Jr., a second assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office at $1,500 a year, and William E. Fay, a transcript clerk at $1,200 a year, have resigned, to take effect April 1.

Employes in the Park Department who receive more than $75 a month have been filling out slips at the order of the Commissioners stating when they were appointed, what salaries they receive, and who interested themselves in securing their appointments. These slips are being returned to the Commissioners, and the men are wondering how long they will be kept in their places.

Get No Pay for Inspecting Streets.

Col. Waring denied yesterday that he had appointed Miss Cynthia Westover and Mrs. Pierce, as reported in a morning newspaper Inspectors of Street Cleaning, with salaries from the city. He said they were members of an organization interested in good government and street cleaning.

"I was asked," said he, "by the organization to give them a district to look after, and I said they could have the whole city. They are simply acting ex officio, and I never had any intention of appointing them under a salary."

In Pursuit of Bank Burglars.

MARSHALL, Mo., March 14.—Posses are in pursuit of burglars who wrecked the Corder Bank, twenty miles from here, last night, with dynamite. The explosion, which destroyed the vault, frightened the men away empty handed.

RECEPTION ON THE ALLEGHANY

The Latest Acquisition to the Atlas Line's Fleet Seen to be a Masterpiece of Modern Workmanship.

A reception was given yesterday by Agent H. G. Kellock of the Atlas Line of mail steamers, on board the company's new ship Alleghany, the latest addition to the fleet of Windward Island traders, lying at Pier 55 North River.

The Alleghany is one of the handsomest steamers of her class afloat. She is commanded by Capt. Horatio Low, an old and skillful sailor. Her Chief Engineer is John Mitchell.

She was built by R. Napier & Sons of Glasgow, at a cost of $300,000, and arrived on this side of the ocean last Friday. She will make her first trip to Jamaica, the West Indies, and Colombia on March 23.

She is entirely of steel. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 322 feet; breadth, 38 feet; depth, 26 feet, and gross tonnage, 2,500 tons. Her machinery consists of a set of triple expansion engines, with cylinders 24, 40, and 68 inches in diameter with 48-inch strokes, and two large single-ended boilers, with a working pressure of 200 pounds, fitted with Howden's forced draught and the latest improvements for efficiency and economy.

Her guaranteed speed is 14 knots. She came from Glasgow in twelve days—though she could have made the passage in eight days—in ballast. Her engines worked smoothly, and she proved herself a splendid ship.

The comfort of passengers is assured by her appointments. She has accommodations for sixty passengers, and her state rooms are models of convenience. The dining room is one of the handsomest in any steamship afloat. The tables are small and suitable for parties of from four to ten each, and the decorations are unusually handsome. The social hall is a beautiful apartment, where solid enjoyment may be found, and the smoking room is a model of its kind. These rooms are furnished luxuriously.

The dining room has a dado of polished walnut, with walls of bird's-eye maple, and inlaid panels representing the four quarters of the earth. The ceiling is white and gold, and is illuminated with electric lights. The ship is fitted throughout with electric bells.

The most modern inventions have been supplied in the pilot house and Captain's room, and no man-of-war has a more complete chart room than the Alleghany.

Chief Engineer John Mitchell conducted the company's guests yesterday to every part of the ship, and explained the machinery, of which he is very proud.

Luncheon was served, and speeches were made by Mr. Kellock and others.

TO STOP RECKLESS BLASTING

Cyrus Clark Will Have a Bill Drafted—Residents Near the Speedway Complaining.

Cyrus Clark of Riverside Avenue and West Ninetieth Street has decided to have a bill drafted to stop the reckless blasting that has recently caused numerous accidents on the upper west side. Speaking of the law in the matter Mr. Clark said yesterday:

"I am under the impression that there is such a law already in existence. My recollection is that two or three years ago, after a destructive blast in Seventy-third Street, a bill was passed compelling contractors to file a bond of $5,000. But if there is no such law, there certainly should be one, and the bonds should be placed at $10,000 or higher. Certainly something should be done to stop forever this reckless blasting.

"Contractors have become very careless, employing inefficient and incompetent men to work for them. The result is that these accidents occur and the people get practically no satisfaction. Contractors should be forced by law, or, at any rate, by a city ordinance, to employ the most competent men they can find. Things have gone too far, and a check should be put on them.

"I think that bonds of $10,000 would in most cases be sufficient. I do not believe that the city should be made liable. The contractors do the damage, and should be held responsible."

Many complaints have been made by residents along the Harlem River about the heavy blasting at night on the new speedway. It is alleged that the heaviest blasting begins at 10 P. M., and that it disturbs the rest of those living in the vicinity, and, in some cases, shakes plaster off the walls of the houses and breaks mirrors, glassware, and furniture.

The contractor of the speedway is under the control of the Park Commissioners. Secretary Burns of the Part Department said yesterday that the Commissioners had issued stringent regulations when the contracts were awarded, forbidding blasting at night and forbidding excessively heavy blasting during the day. All blasting between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. was prohibited and the utmost care was enjoined on the contractors doing the work. Mr. Burns said that only one complaint had been received at the Park Department. This was from Hugh N. Camp, and was referred to the engineers, whose attention was at the same time called to the blasting regulations.

Clarence McKim to Resume.

Robert V. McKim said yesterday that his brother, Clarence McKim, who failed Monday, with obligations of $8,000 at the Stock Exchange, would settle his contracts to-day and resume business. The settlement must cover his Exchange contracts as a condition of reinstatement in that body. His obligations on the sale of privileges may be subject to private arrangement, since they are not recognized at the Exchange.

Mr. McKim's troubles came from persistent bear trading, especially in Sugar. He is said to have made large profits prior to the turn in the market. They disappeared in operations subsequent to the turn.

Say the Big Arch Is Imperfect.

Work has been temporarily suspended on the front of the new Ninth Regiment Armory, on West Fourteenth Street, at the suggestion of Mayor Strong, owing to a report of a defect in the big arch which will support the towers.

An investigation by the Building Department has been ordered, and the subject will be discussed at the next meeting of the Armory Board. President Barker of the Tax Department, who is Secretary of the Armory Board, said yesterday that the delay in the work would be only temporary.

Rumors of an Electrical Combination.

Some movement in General Electric stock recently seems responsible for a report that an electrical combination was in hand, to include that company, the Westinghouse, and possibly others in a new trust. Inquiry of the officers of the General Electric brought denials which were not absolute and which thus did not stop the rumors. From the best information available, nothing definite has been done, even if anything is in prospect, beyond a turn in the stock market.

WRECK ON THE ELEVATED

Two Women Receive Injuries from Which They May Die.

MANY OTHER PERSONS SLIGHTLY HURT

A Thirty-fourth Street Train Leaves the Track—The Fireman Said to Have Had Charge of the Engine.

An accident occurred to an elevated railroad train at Thirty fourth Street and Third Avenue yesterday that will in all probability terminate fatally, so far as one of the passengers, a woman, is concerned. Another woman lies in Bellevue, suffering from fractured ribs and severe internal injuries, and her recovery is problematical. A dozen other passengers received contusions, and a brakeman was badly cut.

The engine and one car left the rails and threatened to go over into the street. The passengers who were preparing to alight were thrown off their feet, and thus sustained their injuries. The elevated railroad officials do not assign any reason for the accident.

The Injured.

The persons seriously injured are:

FISHER, Miss MATILDA, of 422 East Fourteenth Street, sixty-eight years old; sustained severe internal injuries; was removed to her home and will probably die.

JONES, GEORGE W., of Flushing, L. I., brakeman; badly cut by broken glass.

THOMPSON, Miss LYDIA, of 635 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, twenty-two years old; two ribs on the right side fractured, and other internal injuries; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The train to which the accident happened runs on the Thirty-fourth Street branch, between Third Avenue and the East River. It consisted yesterday of two cars, and was drawn by Engine No. 59. Engineer Edward Cassell was in charge of the train, and had as his fireman Joseph Burke.

The train left the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 12:30 o'clock P. M. with fifteen or eighteen passengers in the two cars. It is asserted that Fireman Burke was at the throttle on this particular trip, the engineer being engaged in eating his dinner in the waiting room at the Thirty-fourth Street station. The railroad officials, who refused to give any information concerning the accident, decline to affirm or deny this statement.

Whoever was at the throttle was unable to stop the locomotive as it approached the station at Third Avenue. The engine crashed into the wooden bumper at the end of the track with sufficient force to reduce it to a mass of splinters. The rebound threw the engine and the first car from the track. The passengers were thrown from their seats, the women screamed, and the greatest excitement followed.

Miss Thompson was sitting on a side seat facing the engine. When the shock came she was thrown violently forward on the opposite seat, and her ribs were fractured.

Miss Fisher was thrown from her seat and dashed against the woodwork of one of the cross seats.

The other passengers were thrown in a heap on the floor and liberally sprinkled with a shower of broken glass.

A hurry call was sent for an ambulance, and one from Bellevue Hospital responded, in charge of Surgeon Hubner. About this time the police of the Thirty-fifth Street Station were infromed of the accident, and Policeman Scully was sent to make an investigation. When he reached the platform of the station he found the ambulance surgeon dressing the injuries of the two women. The railroad officials politely but firmly declined to give the policeman any information regarding the manner in which the women were hurt, and practically told him it was none of his business.

Miss Fisher, who appeared to be the most seriously injured of the two women, refused to go to the hospital, and was sent by the railroad officials in a street car to her home, in Fourteenth Street, in charge of a colored porter.

After Miss Fisher reached her home her condition became much worse on account of her advanced age and the severe shock she had sustained. Dr. William Shannon of Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street was summoned to attend her, and last night he said she would die as the result of her injuries.

The woman's neighbors were highly indignant when they learned that the elevated railroad people had sent Miss Fisher home on a street car after she had been so badly hurt. They thought that a carriage should have been provided for her.

Mrs. Mathilda Bottjet, the housekeeper of 422 East Fourteenth Street, said:

"Miss Fisher came down in a street car with one of the colored porters of the elevated railroad. When she came in she could scarcely walk. She had to be carried up stairs to her room, and was suffering terribly. Her face was badly cut and bruised where she struck the back of the car seat and it looked as if she had broken her nose. Her left side and her arm and wrist were also bruised and swollen. Dr. Shannon was sent for and attended her.

"Miss Fisher has lived here for twelve years. She used to be in service as a lady's maid, and I am told that she was employed formerly in some of the wealthiest New-York families."

Miss Thompson was taken to Bellevue Hospital. She made a statement to the effect that when the train came to a standstill at the open spaces opposite the gates, it suddenly shot forward again and there was a terrific crash, which threw from their feet all the passengers who were standing.

At Bellevue Hospital last night it was said that two of Miss Thompson's ribs were fractured and that she had sustained other serious injuries. The surgeons thought that as she had youth on her side she might possibly recover.

She is not Lydia Thompson, the burlesque actress, as was erroneously stated in some of the early reports of the accident. She lives in Brooklyn, and is said to be employed as a domestic.

Shortly after the accident occurred a wrecking crew was set to work to repair the damaged bumper. The engine was more or less injured, and there was hardly a whole pane of glass left in either car. The police made no arrests.

Hand Stamps on Circulars.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Postmaster General has issued an order to the effect that hand-stamped alterations of or additions to price lists, invoices, catalogues, or other forms of the same nature, as well as like changes in circulars or other printed matter, converting the same into orders for goods or making any announcement of the character of a personal communication, are held to be equivalent to writing or typewriting, and will therefore subject the matter upon which they may be impressed, when mailed, to the letter rate of postage. Mere business cards, however, or other hand-stamped additions clearly of an advertising character may be impress

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Success of the Atchison Reorganization Plan Assured.

STOCK ASSESSMENT GUARANTEED

A $10,000,000 Syndicate Formed in London, in Which American Bankers Have a Large Interest—The Plan in Brief.

The news from London of the successful formation of a syndicate to underwrite the proposed $10,000,000 assessment on Atchison common stock is regarded here as practically insuring the success of the reorganization plan. Subscriptions to this syndicate opened in London and Amsterdam last Tuesday, and within forty-eight hours the required amount was pledged: Influential American banking houses constitute part of the syndicate, their interest amounting to about one-third.

The Atchison reorganization plan concerns the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road only. The auxiliary roads in the Atchison system—the Atlantic and Pacific, Colorado Midland, and St. Louis and San Francisco—will be treated hereafter. The plan thus far completed has been approved by the American, the London, and the Amsterdam committees. It involves the exchange of $129,000,000 of general mortgage 4s, about $87,000,000 of second mortgage "A" and "B" bonds, about $12,000,000 of prior liens, and $102,000,000 of common stock.

The plan gives to the holders of the general 4s 75 per cent. in new first mortgage 4s and 40 per cent. in new income bonds, which as a lien immediately follow the firsts. The 40 per cent. of new incomes cover the accumulated interest on the old 4s up to July 1, 1895.

The holders of the present "A" and "B" bonds get new preferred stock at the rate of $113 for $100, the excess of $13 offsetting the 4 per cent. assessment on the "A" and "B" bonds and the accumulated interest up to July 1, 1895. This arrangement gives the old incomes an actual bonus of 3 per cent.

The old common stock is assessed $10 a share. It is exchanged for new common dollar for dollar, and an additional $10 in preferred stock is given in consideration of the $10 cash assessment. The guarantee of this stock assessment by a powerful syndicate of foreign and home bankers gives the reorganized company $10,000,000 in cash as working capital, and the 4 per cent. assessment on the "A" and "B" bonds will add about $3,500,000 more. With this amount of money in reserve the members of the General Reorganization Committee here feel that the plan's success is assured.

A meeting of the committee will be held to-day, at which the New-York and Boston depositories for the bonds will probably be designated. The official publication of the plan will be deferred until the certificates of deposit are engraved and ready for distribution. The foreign depositories will be Baring Brothers & Co. in London, and Hope & Co. in Amsterdam.

The Union Trust Company, of which Edward King, Chairman of the Atchison Joint Reorganization Committee, is President, gave notice yesterday of its withdrawal as Trustee of the Atchison second mortgage. The company will remain Trustee under the general mortgage, however.

LONDON, March 14.—The guarantee syndicate for the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, has just been completed. The ordinary shares have to pay $10, and receive therefor $10 in new preference and $100 in new ordinary shares. The "A" and "B" bonds pay $4, and receive $113 and $118, respectively, in new preference shares. The 4 per cent. mortgage bonds receive 75 per cent. in new fours, and 40 per cent. in adjustment bonds. London and Amsterdam financiers are the principal participants in the syndicate.

Reading's New Coal Tariff.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The Reading Railroad Company this afternoon made public its new tariff rates on anthracite coal from East Penn and Bethlehem Junction points to local and inter-State points. On the Bethlehem branch the new rate begins with 45 cents per ton on prepared sizes to South Bethlehem and increasing to $1.05 per ton to Lansdale. Including Landsdale and points from there to Philadelphia the rate of $1.05 is maintained. To Germantown and Mount Pleasant (suburban stations of Philadelphia) the rate is $1.15, and to Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill (also suburban stations) $1.25. On main-line points from Bridgeport south and including points in Philadelphia the new rate is $1.05.

Points on the Northeast Pennsylvania branch will pay $1.35, with the exception of Hillside, $1.15, and Willow Grove, $1.25. Points on the New-York branch between Noble and Yardley, inclusive, will pay $1.30 per ton; on the Plymouth branch, $1.25, while on the Doylestown branch the rate increases from $1.10 at Colmar to $1.25 at New-Britain and Doylestown. On the Philadelphia, Newtown and New-York branch the rate varies from $1.15 at Green Mount and Olney to $1.25 beyond that to Newtown. The new rates go into effect March 20.

Traffic Matters in the West.

CHICAGO, March 14.—As a result of to-day's meeting of the Western Trunk Line Committee some slight changes will be made in the Transcontinental Sub-Committee, and are now under consideration by five of the members of the association. Nothing further was done to-day. There still remains much doubt whether the Missouri Pacific will join, and on its consent depends that of the Wabash also. The latter is still insisting that before it joins the Alton must take out its $7.25 East St. Louis rate, which the Alton declares it will not do, so that the prospect of all the roads coming in is still far from bright. The Chicago Great Western is holding out until all the roads in its territory come in.

The Eastern passenger situation may soon become as demoralized as the freight situation is admitted on all hands to be. The Nickel Plate and the Baltimore and Ohio are said to be making no secret of the fact that they are cutting rates, and other lines are sure to follow, unless some radical action is taken at once to stop the slaughter.

Approximated gross earnings of the Santa Fé for the first week in March were $737,687, as against $716,716 for the same period last year, an increase of $20,970.

Leonard's Hydrostatic Buffer.

Arthur G. Leonard, private secretary to Third Vice President Webb of the New-York Central, is meeting with well-deserved success with his invention, the hydrostatic buffer. More than 100 Wagner cars and a large number of others have been equipped with it to their advantage. The buffer was first applied to the New-York Central's "Exposition Flier" in 1893. It prevents oscillation of the cars, and makes the train as steady, almost, as a solid mass.

New-York Central Dividend.

A meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad will be held to-day to consider the question of rate of dividend. The dividend paid last year was 5 per cent., and there has been much conjecture on the part of railroad men and financiers as to whether the Central management would feel justified in keeping the rate at that figure.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—After a bitter fight of eight hours the Minnesota Senate voted last Wednesday night to reconsider the bill for the taxation of unused railway lands, and then quickly passed the measure—28 to 29. This sends the measure to the Governor, before whom the railways will make a hard fight for a veto, as they regard the addition of a land tax to the gross earnings tax as a great injustice.

—The application of Samuel K. Wilson, the millionaire woolen manufacturer, for the appointment of a receiver for the Trenton Passenger Railroad Company, in which he is a heavy stockholder, was yesterday refused by Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Trenton, N. J.

—A. A. Heard, who leaves the Missouri Pacific to become General Eastern Agent of the Great Northern, in Buffalo, was presented with a fine gold watch by his old associates in St. Louis a day or two ago.

—Judge Bellinger of the United States Court in Portland, Oregon, has denied the petition for a modification of the order appointing Receiver McNeill of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

—Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, according to general expectation, yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock, a reduction of 1 per cent.

—The bondholders' committee of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad hope to secure a decision of foreclosure in April. A hearing will be had at Wilmington, N. C., on next Tuesday.

—A meeting of the anthracite Presidents will be held in this city in a day or two to take action on the report recently prepared by the General Committee.

—An order for 600 new cars and three locomotives has been placed by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad in consequence of improved business.

—D. B. Martin, General Passenger Agent of the Big Four, is talked of as the Commissioner of the new Southern Passenger Association.

—President Ingalls says that traffic is steadily picking up on the Big Four, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio lines.

—W. R. McKeen, President of the Vandalia, has gone to Florida for a six weeks' sojourn.

TWO GUILTY OF FALSE IMPERSONATION

State Board of Regents Makes a Statement and Defense.

ALBANY, March 14.—Secretary Melvil Dewey of the State Board of Regents gave out the following to-day:

"During the last five years there has been a remarkable growth in the examinations taken in the law, medical, and other professional and technical studies. This week some 1,200 different persons are being examined in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory in New-York by the force of Regents' examiners sent from Albany. Yesterday four candidates were under suspicion for false impersonation. Two of them have already confessed and the other cases are being investigated.

"To one unfamiliar with the details of the remarkable examination system conducted by the Regents, this might indicate carelessness. As a matter of fact, the New-York papers were generous enough in commenting on it to speak of the system as absolutely perfect, except that no satisfactory provision had yet been made to prevent false impersonation. The Regents have been conducting examinations for over thirty years. The number of papers used this year will exceed one million, and the examinations are conducted on identical days and hours at nearly five hundred different points in the State. They are also conducted at central points throughout the country for the convenience of students who expect to come to New-York institutions. Twice the Secretary of the Regents has been to Europe to study the most expensive examinations systems there, and has brought back many features which he found superior to those devised during the long experience of the Regents' office. Representatives from the European examination universities, who have been over the Regents' system in Albany, have more than once stated that it had attained to a degree of perfection in guarding against either intentional or accidental irregularities unequaled by any other system.

"The ingenuity of the plots devised to circumvent the examinations is almost beyond belief. Hundreds of them have been detected, and the remedies have been applied, but the Regents' office has declined to publish the facts lest they should do harm in suggesting irregularities to others. One by one these irregularities have been made impossible by more stringent regulations, which have sometimes caused offense to those unfamiliar with the facts, but the office boasts that in every case where people have come with complaints of regulations they have admitted their necessity when they were shown the evils which they remedied."

WILL TAKE NEGRO COLONISTS TO LIBERIA

The Steamer Horsa Chartered to Go from Savannah to Monrovia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The Danish steamer Horsa sailed from here this evening for Savannah, having been chartered by the International Migration Society to take about 200 negro colonists from Savannah to Monrovia, Liberia. The emigrants will be accompanied by an agent of the society. The Horsa will probably arrive at Savannah on Sunday, and, if possible, will sail for Liberia the same day.

The society has organized its first party of emigrants with great care, selecting them mainly from Mississippi. In making the selections, only men, both single and married, of good physical condition, have been chosen and permitted to join.

The married men will be accompanied by their wives and families, and the society has made arrangements to give the unmarried colonists ten acres of land and the married ones twenty-five acres upon their arrival in Liberia.

The Liberian Government will shelter the colonists for three months, until they have built their own houses. Good mechanics, carpenters especially, it is claimed, can have plenty of work at good wages, while those familiar with farm work can engage in coffee growing.

SUICIDE OF ENGRAVER JAMES W. WATTS

An Old-Time Artist Who Made Likenesses of Many Famous Men.

MEDFORD, Mass., March 14.—James W. Watts, an expert steel engraver, committed suicide at his home here last evening by inhaling chloroform. He lost his wife recently, and was afflicted with Bright's disease.

Mr. Watts was born in Boston, March 19, 1830. He was one of the last survivors of the old school of line engravers, and during his many years of professional activity he executed a great deal of work for the American Bank Note Company. Among his other notable works were many well-known pictures, including "The Stag at Bay," and portraits of Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Blaine, Cleveland, and other distinguished men, which were widely distributed.

From Dr. Holmes and several others of those whose faces he had copied, Mr. Watts received autograph letters complimenting his work. He was also the engraver of a number of favorite paintings, among the most notable being Landseer's "Challenge" and "The Sanctuary."

Press Censorship in Russia.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The latest example of press censorship in Russia: In the February number of Little Folks appeared a short article on the Czar, concluding with the following words he had spoken to the daughters of the Prince and Princess of Wales: "Good-bye, my dears. You are going back to your happy English home, and I to my Russian prison." Copies of the publication which have been received by Russian subscribers have had the entire article "blacked out."

POLITICS AND A GREATER ORANGE

A Report that a Traction Company Which Has Been Refused Franchises Is Back of the Newark Bill.

ORANGE, N. J., March 14.—It is remarkable to note the unabated interest with which the residents of the Oranges continue to look upon the question of the proposed consolidation of the Oranges, despite the other important public questions which arise from time to time to attract the attention of this community. Even politics does not overshadow the agitation in favor of consolidation, although it is now only a few weeks before the annual city election, in which so much interest is always taken.

Thus far, fortunately, politics have not entered seriously into the discussion of the Greater Orange project, although it will in a short time, doubtless, as already there are rumors of political deals afloat with regard to the manner in which this county should be carved up.

The latest charge with regard to that proposed Greater Newark bill which caused such a discussion when first announced is that it is fathered by the Consolidated Traction Company, which is finding considerable difficulty in getting franchises and permission for extensions in the towns of Essex County, notably in Montclair, where the Town Council has refused to grant it a franchise under almost any circumstances.

With all these places a portion of Newark the company might more easily get whatever it wanted and at much less expense.

EXECUTIONS AGAINST N. J. HAINES

Creditors of the Pianomaker Seek to Recover for Materials Sold to Him.

Several executions have been received by the Sheriff against Napoleon J. Haines, who manufactures pianos under the firm name of Haines Brothers, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The largest are in favor of the following creditors: The Commercial Bank of Rochester, N. Y., $3,917; Alfred Dolge & Co., $2,618, and J. & J. C. Abbott, $626.

The Sheriff has been unable to collect the claims, as Mr. Haines recently put two chattel mortgages for $45,000 on all the personal property in the factory. Mr. Haines obtained an extension on March 4, 1894, from his creditors, for one and two years, giving as security a second mortgage on the factory property. Creditors having claims of about $75,000 entered into this arrangement, and Frederick C. Train, Surrogate Arnold, and S. J. Tower were appointed Trustees for the creditors.

Mr. Train said yesterday that Mr. Haines did not meet the first extension payment, which fell due on March 4. The creditors under that extension had been very lenient with Mr. Haines, and had taken no proceedings in the matter, but had offered to extend the claims further, as they were secured by the mortgage. Nothing has yet been settled, however.

The claims placed in the Sheriff's hands, he said, are for materials purchased by Mr. Haines since he obtained the extension a year ago. Shortly before the extension payment fell due Mr. Haines gave two chattel mortgages, to his wife and son, for $45,000, on the personal property in the factory. These mortgages were foreclosed a few days ago, and the property bought in. Mr. Train further said that the factory property is large and valuable, and there is a first mortgage on it for $110,000. He hoped Mr. Haines would be able to make some arrangement to get out of his difficulties. The business was established forty years ago.

CHANGES AMONG INSTRUCTORS AT YALE

Prof. Hopkins of Bryn Mawr to Take Prof. Whitney's Chair.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—A special meeting of the Yale Corporation was held to-day. The University Chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, made vacant by the death of Prof. Whitney in July last, was filled by the appointment of Prof. E. W. Hopkins, a graduate of Columbia in 1878 and Leipsig in 1881, now Professor of Greek, Sanskrit, and Comparative Philology in Bryn Mawr College. He is expected to begin his work here in September.

Prof. Edward G. Bourne, a Yale graduate of 1883, now Professor of History in Western Reserve College, was elected to a new Professorship of History in the academical department, with a view to the enlargement and extension of the work heretofore done by Prof. Wheeler. Dr. Bourne will assume his new duties in September.

Frederick Wells Williams, who is now assisstant in Prof. Wheeler's department, was appointed instructor in Oriental history for the next college year. Charlton M. Lewis of New-York, a graduate of 1886, was appointed instructor in English in the college. Charles Sears Baldwin, a Columbia graduate of 1888, now instructor in rhetoric in that college, was appointed instructor in rhetoric in the academical department. Irving Fisher, now Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the college, was transferred to the department of political science, in which he has already won distinction.

It was voted to transfer the anniversary exercises of the law school, which have usually been held on Tuesday afternoon of commencement week, to the previous day.

Remuneration of a Bullfighter.

From The London Morning.

The profession of a bullfighter in Spain, if a somewhat dangerous, appears to be also a very remunerative, one. Señor Guerrita, who has killed 200 bulls this year, has already earned 880,000f., say, £15,000, and the season is not yet over. He is said to have killed during his career 1,400 bulls and to be worth £120,000. He is spoken of as a man of great intelligence and of kindly disposition.

MR. DUNN IN HIS NEW STATION

Ready to Take Observations in the Manhattan Life Building, 360 Feet Above Broadway.

Elias B. Dunn and New-York weather have a new headquarters. The local forecaster moved from the Equitable Building last night, and at 8 o'clock this morning he will take his first observation from the top of the Manhattan Life Building, 66 Broadway, 384 feet above the level of the sea and 360 feet above Broadway.

When the Equitable station was established, in 1870, Mr. Dunn had atmosphere unconfined on which to base his predictions. One by one tall structures crept skyward about his eyrie, until now the Equitable Building has become unsatisfactory for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

The new station will be unsurpassed in equipment by any in the world. All the instruments in it will be new. The old ones will be sent to Washington. Thirty miles out at sea mariners can see the flash of the great searchlights that were made especially for this bureau to give warning of approaching storms. There will be a red light and a white one, both of which will be in the dome, the white being above the red.

The bureau occupies the upper four stories of the building—the twenty-first to twenty-fourth, inclusive. The lowest of these will be used entirely for offices, the second and third for observations, and the fourth for scientific tests.

Mr. Dunn did not leave the Equitable Building without letting the public know what to expect to-day. Referring, at 8 o'clock last night, to the weather, he said he had expected a fall of 20° in the mercury in the twenty-four hours ending this morning. There had been a fall from 37° above zero yesterday morning to 27° at 8 o'clock last night, and he expected another drop of 10° during the night, to be accompanied by a strong northwest wind.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

THE BROOKLYN CLUB'S NEW PRESIDENT

Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix Deserved the Compliment.

Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the Union National Bank of New-York, has been elected President of the Brooklyn Club.

Mr. Hendrix is looked upon as one of the best financiers in the country. When the Kings County Trust Company was organized, he was selected as its President, and he made it a success. In fact, he has been successful in everything he has attempted.

But the finances of the Brooklyn Club are such that Mr. Hendrix will have a big task to put it on a sound footing again.

The Treaasurer's report for the year ending March 1 shows that there is a deficiency of $15,239.02. Of this, $12,800 was due to the defalcation of L. H. O. Ryers, the bookkeeper, last Fall, and $2,238.12 to the difference between receipts and expenditures.

The report made by Treasurer Henry C. Du Val, is as follows:

Expenditures, embezzlement by bookkeeper, $12,800; expenses for year, $25,911.11, a total of $38,711.11.

Receipts, from dues, $12,825; from sale of supplies, $7,659.75; from admission fees, $300; from billiards and cards, $1,184; from rent of rooms, $1,067; from library account, $436.50; total, $23,472.99.

One member was expelled, sixteen resigned, and five died during the year.

NAVAL RESERVATIONS TO BE OPENED

Settlers May Soon Secure Lands in Alabama and Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the early history of the navy, the policy of setting aside naval reservations in the Gulf country—Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—was established. This was done for the purpose of reserving, for naval purposes, the live oak and other valuable timber on them, then extensively used in shipbuilding.

The change in naval architecture, and the practical abandonment of wooden ships, made the longer holding of these reservations useless, and Secretary Herbert recommended that they be restored to the public domain. Congress approved the recommendation and passed the necessary law, and Secretary Herbert to-day certified the lands to Secretary Smith, who will open them to settlement under the land laws.

The lands in Florida are not included, and will be examined further before being transferred.

Value of Knowing a Wife's Weight.

From The Westminster Gazette.

An incident reported from Peeska, Hungary, goes to show the value of knowing a wife's weight. A rich merchant of Essen—the headquarters of Germany's wealthiest son—discovered a few days ago that his wife had eloped, and traced her to Peeska. He telegraphed to the Chief of Police there: "Stop woman weighing 83 kilo." The chief felt much embarrassed by the message, but at length resolved to weigh all the women, and very soon found the runaway.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; good sewer; willing and obliging; best city reference. J. H., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Do plain sewing; assist with waiting; private family; best city reference. B. S., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. B., 59 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in other duties; best city reference. 411 West 48th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; best references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant French girl in private family; personal city references; recommended as neat, willing, and obliging; just disengaged. Lucy, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID TO A YOUNG LADY.—By competent Protestant girl; speaks English, French, and German; three years' city reference. Advertiser, care of Mrs. Ott, 144 East 4th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl as first-class chambermaid; best reference; American family preferred. 424 West 35th St., McNulty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in American family; good city references. M. L., 163 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with washing; good city reference. 247 East 38th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By capable young woman as chambermaid and assistant laundress; waiting or sewing; in American family only; best references. Competent, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl in a small private family; can be highly recommended by last employer. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as good cook; excellent bread baker; will assist with washing or as laundress; would do general housework for small private family; best city reference. Friday, 238 9th Av., first flight; no cards.

COOK.—Lenten dinners, luncheons; private receptions attended to at private residence by responsible chef; highest references; expectations moderate; satisfaction guaranteed. Henri, 207 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a reliable Frenchwoman; eighteen years' experience from France, England, and New-York; splendid baker; very good manager; personal references; where a kitchenmaid is kept. W. S., care of Mrs. Marks, 255 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference; present employer seen. 33 Irving Place.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls till May 1 or shorter; one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class laundress; together or separate; have good reference. 226 West 19th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference; present employer seen. Nellie, Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman of experience to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By respectable, middle-aged woman as cook and laundress, or to do general housework in a small family. Address, for two days, M. K., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. H. T., 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; first-class baker; city reference. 151 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; best city references. M. D., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in small private family; understands her business; first-class city reference; wages, $25. 219 East 28th St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent to get up fine dinners and lunches in style; fine baker; delicacies, entrées, and desserts; A1 reference. Otilia, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 482 8d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; willing to go to the country; best reference. 425 West 48th St.; ring Murray's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands her business thoroughly; highly recommended; private family. 988 6th Av.

COOK.—By French girl, not speaking English, as cook; small family; no washing. Lorient, 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference from last employer. M. B., Box 120, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good family cook. Can be seen at present employer's, from 2 to 12 o'clock, 16 East 9th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as competent cook in a private family; best city references; wages, $25. 206 East 20th St., ring twice.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a respectful, competent cook or laundress; in refined family. 831 Park Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good family cook in American family; understands her business thoroughly; $25. 105 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; city reference. S. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As competent cook and do plain washing; highest city references. 831 Park Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; three years' reference. 217 East 84th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and making over ladies' dresses to look as good as new; will work by week or month; terms reasonable. H. G., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; day or week; in private families; perfect fitter; tailor-made and evening dresses; best reference. D. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—A Parisian dressmaker wants a few more customers; any kind of dress made, from $10 up. Apply for the French corset Royal. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, by the day or week, in families; terms moderate. D. H., 154 East 54th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By reliable dressmaker to go out in private families. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few more customers at home or by the day. K. H., 411 West 32d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, just arrived from Paris, as governess to children; speaking perfect German and French. 1,523 1st Av., candy store.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German housekeeper in a first-class house; good references; no cards. K. Schneider, 21 East 67th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small private family; six years' reference; no cards. 427 West 35th St.; ring Reddington's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or to do light housework; private family. 325 West 43d St., Hagerty's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined French person as competent lady's maid; speaks several languages; experienced traveler; for family going to Europe; best references. Mrs. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or WAIT on Invalid Lady.—Accustomed to traveling; would like to go to Europe with family; best city reference. 146 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; experienced; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Blank, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; fully understands her duties; sewing, hairdressing; elderly lady preferred; good in sickness; best references. S. M., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—With highest references; or as invalid's nurse; willing to travel abroad. 10 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; would like to go to Europe with a family; best city reference. 146 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent; best city references; speaks four languages; with lady for traveling. E. W. Dumey, 224 West 35th St.

MAID.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable Protestant girl as maid and seamstress to lady; fine hand sewing; also plain dressmaking; best of reference from last employer. 107 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking and hairdressing; willing and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's, 18 East 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or growing children; speaks French, German, and English; willing and obliging; highest city references. Aline, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best city reference. Care Mrs. Sutton, 329 East 43d St.

MAID.—By competent German maid as maid and seamstress; good dressmaker, hairdresser; no objection to travel; best city references. 110 East 11th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class laundress; understands her business; good city personal references; wages, $20 to $25. A. B., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress (American) in private family; six years' reference from last employer. E. W., care Schleuter, 592 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; best of city reference. B. M., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman to go out by the day as laundress, or to take home a family washing; best reference. Call, from 1 to 4 P. M., Thursday, 972 8th Av., over dairy.

LAUNDRESS.—City or country; best city references from last employer. A., 204 East 86th St., Times Branch.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has first-class references. 215 East 40th St., ring Kelly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; has first-class reference. 234 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; best city reference. 110 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; city or country; private family; best city reference. 152 West 28th St., first floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant laundress; understands her business; would assist last of the week with chamberwork if required; good reference. S. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced and capable English Protestant as invalid's or elderly lady's nurse; good seamstress; good reference. Capable, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By educated German girl to children not under three; Christian American family; good reference. Miss Barten, 217 East 47th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent baby's nurse; understands her duties; take full charge; bring up on bottle; personal city reference. M. C., 940 3d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a very respectable person as baby's nurse; takes full charge; bring up on bottle; highest personal city reference. M. C., 940 3d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; best city reference. C. D., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent French girl as nurse in private family; good sewer; best city reference. Call, two days, at 142 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By a young French nurse; good experience; for growing children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By woman of experience; good seamstress; moderate wages; references. 34 West 11th St., basement bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent seamstress and children's dressmaker; by day or week; operates any sewing machine; very fine work a specialty; city reference. S. M. O., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat, willing Swedish girl as competent seamstress and assist with chamberwork; good city reference. H. A., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $20. M. A., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. M. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Washing.

WASHER and MENDER.—By a first-class workwoman; gentlemen's shirts, collars, and cuffs; references. S., 133 West 30th St.

WASHING, &c.—By German woman to do washing, cleaning; also wash at home; prefers boarding house. 425 East 86th St. Janitor.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE WISHES FEW CUSTOMERS AT her home or residence. 33 East 19th St., near Broadway.

MASSEUSE.—Massage given by Swedish masseuse to refined parties at their own residence; highest testimonials; terms moderate. Swedish Masseuse, 417 East 52d St., third floor.

MASSAGE.—By English graduate; residence or at her home; highest references. Duval, 705 6th Av., near 41st St., one flight up.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent references, and will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class butler; can take full charge of dining room; ten years' best city reference. G. V., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; single; speaks English, French, and German; very reliable and understands his business; city or country; best city reference. P. N., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; Englishman; aged 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; city references. A. B., 221 West 35th St., third floor.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced in English families; recently landed; age, 28; height, 5 feet 11 inches. A. L., 52 East 41st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his late butler and valet, English, who lived with him twenty months. H. H., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city reference. A. M., 15 South 5th Av.

BUTLER, &c.—By butler and general indoor man; age, 31; thoroughly understands his duties; obliging, willing; best city, personal, and written references. J., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as thorough butler in a private family; age 30; good references; disengaged 30th. A. H. Plummer, care F. C., Boyd, Bard Av., West New-Brighton, S. I.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class single man; highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety; ten years' reference from last employer. L. B., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman (just arrived from Paris) as butler or valet; speaks little English; best Paris family references. Jean, Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; understands his duties in every particular; ten years' recommendation from last employer. T. C., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a married couple as first-class butler or valet, laundress or chambermaid; best city reference; present employer can be seen. K. A. L., 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in a private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 998 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—Thorough servants; wife an excellent bread and butter maker; English; age, 38; personal references. M. G., The Albany, 61st St. and Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler and valet; thoroughly competent and reliable; excellent city references; English. E. P., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man as butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing and obliging; best references. G. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By German; first-class servant; thoroughly understands his business; good appearance; city or country; best city references; moderate wages. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By French butler or valet; would like to travel; city or country; best of reference. F. Erbin, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, with first-class American references; age, 26. B., Box 176 Times.

BUTLER.—Experienced; excellent reference; town or country. Box 221, Southampton, L. I.

Chefs.

CHEF COOK.—By a first-class chef cook with best references; in a private family, as the family in which he is now employed are going to Europe. J. P., Box 176 Times.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; city or country; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a good careful driver; sober and obliging; five years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. C., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches; useful, willing, and obliging; city or country; six years' best city reference from present employer; five from former. J. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; married, small family; best city reference, written and personal, from last employer, who can be seen and glad to recommend him; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; can make himself useful. H. R., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Plain gardener; single; sober, competent, and reliable; keeps horses and carriages in first-class order; entire charge of gentleman's place; highest recommendations. M. E., 1,276 Broadway, basement.

COACHMAN.—By a useful American; age, 31; thoroughly understands care fine horses and carriages; can milk; attend lawn; willing and obliging; best reference. Reliable, Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; reference from last employer. J. McG., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class city driver; has driven some of the best ladies in this city; twenty years with three families, who will recommend in every respect. Industry, 8 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; neat appearance; first-class city driver; thoroughly understands his business; city references. W., 103 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory references from last and former employers in the city; married, no family. E. Denelf, 207 East 37th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young, single man; thoroughly understands the business; country preferred; city personal references. H. W., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; good reference; last employer can be seen; willing and obli

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

More Active Speculation and Higher Prices.

BETTER CABLES AND FIRMER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Higher—Cotton Active—Coffee Dull.

The grain markets were irregular, but closed at an advance, with considerable local covering, owing to the decided advance abroad and better reports from Western markets, with reports of crop damage at the West, and free buying of cash wheat at Toledo on export account. Provisions were active at the West and closed higher. Cotton was higher and had an active speculation. Coffee was steadier, but quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51¼@ 51¾
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.75 @ 2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	6 @ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	13.00 @13.50
Lard, Western steam	7.05 @ ..
Beef, family	9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14¾@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.25 @ 9.50
Lead	3.07½@ 3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with prices higher. The early trading was at ¼c advance, on foreign buying, declining ⅛@¼c on local realizing, advanced 1@1¼c on decidedly higher cables, better clearances, reports of crop damage in Kansas, and heavy purchases of cash wheat at Toledo for export, with local shorts covering freely. The close was strong at ¾@1c advance. Spot was firm at ¾@1c advance, with only a light demand. Sales, 9,000 bushels, including No. 1 Northern, spot, at 1½c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¾c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 62⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 70¼c. Clearances hence, 113,246 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 181,537 bushels. Receipts, 19,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 35,720 bushels; in the interior, 302,911 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet, but closed firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, with wheat, and on firmer cables and better Western markets, with offerings light and shorts covering. Spot was scarce and firm at ¼c over May for No. 2 mixed in store; 2c over May for do, delivered, and May price for steamer mixed, in elevator, without sales. Receipts, 5,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 85,904 bushels; in the interior, 129,432 bushels. Clearances hence, 7,796 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 43,023 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were firm and ¼c higher, with only a local trade and without special feature. Spot were dull; firm; unchanged. Sales, 13,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c; do, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3, 35c; do, clipped, 35½c; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@41c for 12,000 bushels. Receipts, 80,850 bushels; exports, 170 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	@....	61¼
May	2,920,000	61 @62¼	62¼
June	80,000	61¼@62¼	62¼
July	2,740,000	61¼@62¾	62⅜
August	460,000	61 7-16@62⅜	62⅜
September	575,000	61⅝@62¼	62¾
December	175,000	63⅞@65	65
Total	6,950,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	160,000	50¼@50⅜	50¼
July	60,000	50 @50¼	50½
September	30,000	50¼@50⅞	50⅞
Total	250,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	@....	33½
April	.....	@....	33⅝
May	30,000	33⅜@33⅝	33⅝

No. 2 white—

March	.....	@....	37
May	.....	@....	36⅝
Total	30,000		

Flour—The high prices asked tend to hinder trading, but a fair business is reported, mainly of City Mills for export. Sales, 33,400 bbls, including 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.25@$2.30, 2,750 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.65, 1,600 bbls Winter straights at $2.60@$2.85, 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.50, 10,200 bbls City Mills patents, 12,000 bbls do clear, and 1,225 bbls do fine at quotations. Arrivals, 8,525 bbls and 8,861 sacks; exports, 9,072 bbls and no sacks; from Atlantic ports, 20,687 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
White wheat str'ts	3.25@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.25

RYE FLOUR—Firm but quiet; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75@$2.90; fancy, $3.10@$3.15.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull but steady. We quote: Flour at $1.60@$1.65 for spot and $1.50@$1.55 to arrive; 50 @52c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@ $2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½c; coarse meal, 99c@$1.03; fine do, $1.00@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Quiet and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; ollmeal, $2.50 @$2.8 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market continues strong under fair jobbing demand. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There are some points about the market a little more encouraging for firmer prices, yet at the same time there are some lots on offer here at very close to any easy figures that have prevailed latterly. Thus where prime yellow had been offered at 25¾c, the asking rate yesterday was 26c, while a sale was made at 26c, and of a little better grade at 26½c. Good off-grade was sold at 25½c, which had been the asking price with a lower bid the day before. The more encouraging features are the fact of some export demand for off-grade yellow, some from England, and also from the soap trade, which latter interest now that cotton is advanced in price is more interested in cotton oil, and have taken one round lot. Besides, the West, which has been unusually quiet at the mills, is beginning to figure upon supplies. It made a bid of 18c for several thousands of barrels of crude in bulk, but at the points where it was willing to buy 19c was asked. Then, again, it is believed that a substantial quantity of prime yellow in bulk has been taken at the South for Eastern markets, although no particulars came out. The sales here are 140 bbls crude at 22c; 500 bbls off-grade yellow at 25¼c, to the home trade; 500 bbls good do, at 25½c, for export; while 500 bbls prime yellow brought 26c. There are nice lots of yellow at 26½c. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firmer; quoted at 54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—Oil opened and lowest, 106; highest, 108½; closed, 108.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Made a further substantial advance, pork selling up at the West 40c to 47c, lard 10 to 12 points, and bacon, 15 points, with the best prices at the close on freer buying operations, carried on in part under the stimulus of the grain situation in its marked advance in prices and activity, but as well from a sentiment from generally improved business affairs. There are increasing export outlets and more active distributions. The week's hog packing was 310,000 head, against 240,000 head same time last year. Estimate of receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-day, 30,000 head.

LARD—Western steam—There was no business here in cash, and trading generally was quiet, without improvement, even in Continent demand, although the West had more activity both for export and speculation, and was encouraged and strengthened by the rise in wheat, and the generally better look to trade affairs. Cash is nominally $7.05. City steam is at $6.62½ bid, and 75 tcs obtained at that; there were 200 tcs, iron-bound pkgs, taken at $7. Options, no sales; March closed at $7.10, nominal; May closed at $7.2 nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at $7.40; South American at $7.75. The West closed strong at 10 to 12 points advance; March closed at $6.80; May was at $6.82 to $6.92, closing at $6.92; July at $6.55@$7.02, closing at $7.02; September closed at $7.15.

PORK was advanced here 50c per bbl on account of the rapid rise at the West, where the disposition is against selling. Sales are 300 bbls mess. The West is up 40@47c; March closed at $11.95; May was at $11.85@ $12.12, closing at $12.12; July at $12.10@ $12.22, closing at $12.22. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13@$13.50; family mess, $12@ $12.50; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.50.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs at the West were much more active, with prices up fully 15 points, and closing firm. March closed at $5.80; May was at $5.87@$5.95, closing at $5.95; July was at $5.97@$6.07, closing at $6.07.

CUTMEATS—All meats are at stronger prices, with good demand. Sales of 100 tcs pickled hams, 10 lb average, at 7½c; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 10 lb average, at the West, at 8¼c; 100,000 lb green hams, at the West, at 8¼c; 25,000 lb city-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6c, and 20 bxs clear bellies at 6¼c. City-pickled hams, 8@8¼c; shoulders, 4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6c; 15-lb do, 5¾c. Quotations at the close: Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8¼c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5@5½c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

BEEF is firmly held, with fair demand. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—There were 1,000 bbls taken at the West at $16.50. Here, $17.50 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS are higher and in fair demand. Receipts at the West, 58,780 head; same time last year, 50,408 head. Chicago—Receipts, 38,000 head; active; 5@10c up; $4.10@$4.65; left over, 4,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 1,142 head; higher; $4@$4.55. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; strong; $4@ $4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; strong; $4@$4.40. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.30@$4.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; active; $4.25@$4.55. Pittsburg—Active; $4.40@$4.65. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,669 head; active; 10c higher; $4 @$4.60. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6@6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The home trade became frightened over the West taking some of the city-made that had been accumulating here, while bidding for more, and came in yesterday and bought fully 500 hhds out of 600 hhds that had been held by one melter through his holding off in offerings for more than a month. The price paid was 4½c, or the figure that has been asked all along. This leaves the accumulations now only about 300 hhds. The general tone is strong, not only for city, but for country-made lots. There were 150,000 lb out of town, in tierces, taken at 4¾c, packages free, and 75,000 lb country, in lots, at 4½@4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there is a strong market, with 7⅞c bid. Sales of 75,000 lb at 7¾c. Chicago is at 8c bid, and generally held at 8¼c, although there are sales rumored at 8c. For lard stearine a quiet and firm market, with 8¾c quoted nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and 5@10 points higher on local buying, although outside trade unsettled. Havre was irregular, but closed unchanged, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was firm, but dull, at 16¾c for No. 7, and 15⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 500 mats interior Padang, at 20½c, and 50 tons Palembang at 22c.

Option Sales—Opening Call—11 a. M.—May, 500 bags at 14.85c; June, 500 bags at 14.80c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.70c; total, 2,000 bags.

Between Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 15.20c, 500 bags at 15.25c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.85c; July, 1,500 bags at 14.85c; September, 250 bags at 14.70c; total, 3,750 bags. Exchange—5 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags May for July; total for day, 7,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	15.20@15.25	16.25@16.40
April	15.00@15.10	16.00@16.05
May	14.80@14.85	15.70@15.75
June	14.75@14.80	15.35@15.40
July	14.80@14.85	15.20@15.25
August	14.70@14.75	14.95@15.05
September	14.65@14.70	14.65@14.70
October	14.65@14.70	14.30@14.40
November	14.50@14.60	14.15@14.25
December	14.45@14.50	14.05@14.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	186,919
Arrivals	....
Total	186,919
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	11,444
Total stock in New-York to-day	175,475
Total stock in Baltimore	53,251
Arrivals	....
Total	53,251
Deliveries yesterday	2,028—51,223
Total stock in New-Orleans	3,959
Arrivals	....
Total	3,950
Deliveries yesterday	280— 3,729
Total stock in other ports	....
	54,952
Total stock in United States	230,427
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 18	69,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 13	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 18	94,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	18,000
Total	425,427
Same time in 1894	444,588

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¼@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were again active and rather unsettled, with the business chiefly in a scalping way and the close steady at 4@7 points advance. Liverpool was steady at 1½@2½ points gain, and the port receipts show a decrease. Spot was steady, with sales of 1,150 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6¼
Middling uplands	6

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼ on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.89@5.91	5.91	5.89	1,700
April	5.89@5.90	5.92	5.89	5,500
May	5.93@5.94	5.97	5.90	64,300
June	5.90@....	5.94	5.87	46,700
July	5.93@5.94	5.97	5.90	10,500
August	5.96@5.97	6.00	5.94	44,700
September	5.99@6.00	6.03	5.96	2,900
October	6.03@6.04	6.06	6.00	20,700
November	6.07@6.08	6.10	6.08	900
December	6.13@....	6.15	6.11	6,700
January	6.17@6.19	6.17	6.17	400
Total sales				205,000

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2081	5750	3208	3736	3509	..
New-Orleans	7788	11558	10956	11279	2013	..
Mobile	254	616	877	541	180	..
Savannah	1741	1206	2841	1997	1882	..
Charleston	583	2739	591	2537	2002	..
Wilmington	412	249	91	445	261	..
Norfolk	841	1202	3337	886	2578	..
Baltimore	....	1040	..	..	3265	..
New-York	1007	1108	265	550	..	..
Boston	1077	1687	972	1694	1791	..
Philadelphia	61	746	658	206	526	..
West Point	300	746	479	58	551	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	....	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	....	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	....	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16145	28597	24275	23929	18558	..
This day last week	20683	21281	28414	15086	16185	14276
This day last year	8849	16209	14214	9695	7785	8286

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts very moderate, and supplies light, with demand good and prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@31	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand continues active, with full prices ruling.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2¼
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6⅝		
Patna	3¾@4½		

SUGAR—Raw has a moderate demand. Sales, 34,000 bags centrifugals, 95° test, at 2 3-16c, cost and freight. Refined firm and in light demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	3-16	
Granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜	
Crushed	4	9-16@4⅜	
Powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4	
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Windsor	3	11-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3⅝	@3 13-16	
No. 6	3	9-16@3¾	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 8	3	5-16@3⅜	
No. 9	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 10	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 11	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)	3	@....	
No. 14 (net)	2	15-16@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Increasing firmness is shown in domestic marrow beans, and $2.65 is bottom price for choice lots, some of the favorite marks holding 5c higher. Medium quiet, but held with confidence. A sale of 50 bbls Canadian pea was made early in the day at $2, subsequently another lot of 50 bbls sold at $2.05, and it would now be difficult to buy for less. Red kidney slow and barely steady. Turtle soup weaker under a very dull trade. Limas firm. Fair trading in foreign beans, and values held firmly. Green peas slow and in buyers' favor. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.55@ do, pea, $2.02½ @$2.05; do, medium, $2; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2@$2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.75@$1.85; green peas, bbls, $1.05 @$1.07½; do, bags, $97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05@$1.07½.

BUTTER—There was very little change in the position. Trading was moderate, and almost wholly for fancy Western creamery, with little still the ruling price, and fairly steady at that; lower grades were neglected and weak. Held creamery was slow of sale. State dairy both new and old had limited sales.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—		
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17	@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15	@16
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	12	@14
Welsh, tubs, extra	17	@..
Welsh, tubs, firsts	15	@16
Welsh, tubs, seconds	12	@14
Western—		
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	19	@..
Creamery, firsts	16	@17½
Creamery, seconds	14	@15
Creamery, thirds	11	@13
Imitation creamery, firsts	12½	@14
Imitation creamery, seconds	10	@11
Dairy, firsts	12	@12¼
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8	@ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11	@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9	@10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8	@ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7	@ 7½
Rolls, fresh, choice	12	@..
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	7	@10

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Creamery, Fall-made	10	@15
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	15	@..
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12	@14
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11	@11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	14	@..
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12	@13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10	@11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9	@ 9½
Western—		
Creamery, June, extra	15	@..
Creamery, June, common to firsts	9½	@14
Factory, firkins	7	@ 9
Factory, tubs	8	@ 8½

CHEESE—The better qualities of full cream received fair, steady attention at generally full prices, but no improvement in the demand for low grades and part skims, and prices were on an easy basis.

State, f. s., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11¾	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	11	@..
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¾	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8	@ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5	@ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4	@ 6
State, part skims, common	3	@ 3½
State, full skims	1½	@ 2½

EGGS—Receipts were heavy, but a fair proportion were under price limits, and this, together with an active demand, enabled sellers to advance prices ½c, and the tone was firm at the close.

State and Pennsylvania	13¼	@13½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13¼	@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12½	@13¼
Duck	32	@35

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples quiet, but in moderate supply, and held steady. Cranberries steady. Oranges firm. No fresh receipts of Florida strawberries. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Baldwin and spy, $3@$3.75; do, wine sap, $4.50; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, russet, $2@$2.75; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.50@$4; oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$3.50; do, Havana, per bbl, $3.50@$4; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 65c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—Under grades of evaporated apples are still having considerable call, and the market for anything below 7c is very firm. A little business is doing in choice fruits, mainly at 7½c, but the higher qualities are slow. Home trade buyers are looking for sun-dried apples, and quite a number of small lots of State, Pennsylvania, and Jersey have sold within a few days at 6¼@6½c. Chops quiet and easy. Cores and skins slow. Raspberries in very small stock and firm. Cherries steady. Plums nearly unsalable. Blackberries have rather more inquiry. California fruits moving fairly in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 8@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¼c; do, common to good, 6@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 6¼@6½c; chops, 3@3½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspeberries, evaporated, 22c; plums, State, 5c; cherries, 12@13c; blackberries, 5@ 5½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@18c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—We quote: Wild ducks, canvas and redhead, per pair, 75c@$1.75; do, mallard and black, 40@75c; do, commoner kinds, 10@30c; English snipe, Southern, fresh, per dozen, 75c@$1.25.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Only a few small lots of local in to-day, and these were easily sold at firm prices, and it looks as if jobbers will clean out in good shape this week. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10½@11½c; chickens, 10½@11c; old roosters, 6½@7c; turkeys, 10½@11c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, per pair, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 40 @45c.

DRESSED—Fresh-killed poultry in light supply and favoring sellers. Fowls show some advance. Turkeys are strong, and fancy light weights would bring a premium, but average receipts are below prime, and average values are not much changed. Philadelphia chickens of fancy quality scarce and firm. Capons wanted. Squabs plenty, dull, and lower. Frozen poultry more active and higher. We quote for fresh-killed: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 12@12½c; do, young toms, 9½@10¼c; do, old toms, 8@8½c; fowls, Western, 10½@11¼c; chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, 26@30c; do, Fall roosters, 21@23c; do, yearling pullets, 16@18c; capons, Philadelphia, 16@24c; do, Western, 15@20c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3. We quote for No. Western frozen: Turkeys, 12@13½c; chickens, 10@13c; fowls, 10@11c; ducks, 14 @16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes generally were in moderate offering, with prices well sustained and demand fair. Onions steady for white and yellow, and rather easy for red.

Beets, Bermuda, per crate	$2.50	@$3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.00	@ 6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	10.00	@12.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	75@	1.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@	60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	10@	25
Celery, near-by, per dozen, flat, bunches	1.00@	1.50
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@	1.50
Onions, white, per bbl	4.00@	8.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@	2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@	2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@	2.62
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@	2.62
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	2.00@	2.50
Onions, Havana, per crate	2.00@	2.10
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@	..
Peppers, Havana, per crate	2.50@	3.00
Radishes, Boston, hothouse, per 100	1.50@	3.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.50@	2.00
Spinach, Baltimore, per bbl	1.50@	1.75
Squash, marrow, per bbl	1.25@	1.50
Squash, marrow, per crate	1.00@	4.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per crate	1.50@	3.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per crate	1.50@	3.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.00	@$7.50
Havana, prime, per bbl	6.00@	7.00
Bermuda and Havana, No. 2, per bbl	3.50@	4.00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1.75@	2.00
Jersey, poor to good, per bbl	1.00@	1.62
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.87@	2.00
State, poor to good, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.50@	1.75
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.50@	2.62
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.12@	2.25
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.00@	2.25
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.25@	2.35
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per lb	1.75@	2.50
Sweets, other Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market generally firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 55@60c; clover, 45@50c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35 @40c.

HOPS—The market remains dull, but steady, with the same report from the interior.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	3	@ 4
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific Coast, crop of 1894, choice	10	@11
Pacific coast, crop 1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Better Tone to Speculation and Prices Generally Higher.

THE ST. PAUL DIVIDEND REDUCED

Atchison Issues Higher on the Progress Made Toward Reorganization—New-England Scores a Further Advance.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The general tone of speculation was much better to-day, and although the full extent of the advance was not held, the market was higher all round at the close. The coal stocks were strong on rumors that a solution of the difficulties of the trade was in sight, and there was good buying, some of which was for other accounts than those of the short interest.

The Grangers were not active, owing to the uncertainty which prevailed concerning the St. Paul dividend. Traders as a rule expected that the rate would be reduced to 1 per cent. for the half year, and when the announcement came, just after the close of business, the Street accepted the reduction with equanimity, the opinion being that the policy adopted was wise in view of prevailing conditions. The New-York Central quarterly dividend will be declared to-morrow, and it is probable that the amount to be distributed will be reduced from 1¼ to 1 per cent. The practice of the Directors is to fix the rate for the year at the Spring meeting, and the reduction to be made will mean that the stockholders will receive only 4 per cent. in all during the current year.

Decided progress has been made looking toward the reorganization of Atchison. The plan for the rehabilitation of the Atchison proper has been underwritten in London, the underwriting syndicate being composed of about two-thirds foreign and one-third American capital. The assessment on the stock and the income bonds will give the company $14,000,000 new money, and this insures the success of the plan. The reorganization of the subsidiary companies—the Colorado Midland, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the St. Louis and San Francisco—will be taken up subsequently, and it is thought that little difficulty will be experienced in completing that work after the affairs of the main property have been adjusted. New-England also scored a sharp advance, also on the progress being made toward its rehabilitation. The buying was particularly good, the belief being that the troubles of the company were behind it.

Sugar monopolized the trading in the industrial group. The stock opened ex dividend of 100, advanced to 101½, and in the afternoon broke to 98¾, closing at 99⅝, a net loss of ¼. The weakness in the afternoon was due to plain manipulation by the insiders, the object being apparently to induce the creation of a short interest. Distilling was unusually quiet. There is very little stock for sale except when Mr. Greenhut and his following attempt to depress it by operations on the short side. The reorganization has secured the signatures of a majority of the holders of the stock to deposit the same under the plan before March 25, provided the Manhattan Trust Company's certificates for the stock deposited are listed on the Stock Exchange. As the certificates will be listed early next week, the success of the plan is now assured.

A notable feature of the day was the increased activity in the bond market, and higher prices for nearly all issues dealt in. There was particularly good buying of Atchison and Kansas and Texas bonds. The close of the general market was at slight concessions from the best prices of the day, due largely to the decline in Sugar.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was dull. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $81,707,649, and the balances were $4,487,758. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $201,139.

In London, call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1@1⅛ per cent.

The Bank of England lost £219,018 in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 67.69, became 70.04. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 5,199,000f in gold, against 1,124,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89⅛ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—20@25c discount. Chicago—60c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid; offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 61⅝ bid; 62 asked.

The commercial price of bar silver was 61¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 15-16d per ounce.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 88½; St. Paul, ¾, to 56, and Lake Shore, ⅛, to 138½. Advanced—Wabash, ¼, to 13¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 4¼; Erie, ⅛, to 8¼; Reading, ⅛, to 4¼, and Union Pacific, ⅛ to 48⅝. Louisville and Nashville sold at 48⅝, Northern Pacific preferred at 14½, Ontario and Western at 16¼, Illinois Central at 85½, and Kansas and Texas at 14½. British consols were steady at 104 7-16 for money and 104½ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £95,000. Money, three-fourths of 1 per cent. Spanish 4s, 78½. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1@1⅛ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 45c for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 5,199,000f in gold and an increase of 1,124,000f in silver.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 35½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	...	...	...
American Cotton Oil	23½	24	23½	24	23⅜	24	1,443
American Cotton Oil pf	68¼	69	68¼	69	70½	70¾	286
American Express	112	112	111½	111½	111	112	255
*Amer. Sugar Ref., ex div.	100	101½	98¾	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	68,380
*Amer. Sugar Ref. pf., ex div.	94	94¼	93¾	93¾	93½	94	691
American Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	80	91	28
*American Tobacco	93¾	93⅞	92⅝	93	92¾	93	3,310
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4	4	4	4	3⅞	4⅛	742
Baltimore & Ohio	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	53¼	54	100
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf., new	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	5	100
Bay State Gas	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	14	14	14⅝	400
Canada Southern	48	48½	48	48½	48⅛	49	200
Canadian Pacific	37⅝	37½	37⅜	37½	37¾	38¼	800
Cedar Falls & Minn	5½	5½	5½	5½	4½	8	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16¾	16	16	16¼	16½	530
Chicago Gas	71	71½	70¾	71¼	71¼	71½	2,610
Chicago & Northwestern	88¾	89⅜	88½	88⅝	88⅝	88⅞	5,210
Chicago & Northwestern pf	137	137	137	137	137	...	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71	71¼	70⅞	71	70⅞	71	2,256
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	36⅜	36⅝	405
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	...	...	10
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55	55½	54⅞	55	55	55⅛	7,945
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	62⅝	62½	1,425
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4	5	20
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	24	24	23	23	22¾	23¼	1,520
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	66	66	66	66	64	67	50
Consolidated Gas Company	131⅞	133	131⅞	133	132⅞	133	2,345
Delaware & Hudson	125	125⅞	125	125¾	125⅛	126	1,165
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157⅜	160	157¾	160	159⅜	160	2,140
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅝	3,267
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96¾	96¾	94½	94½	94	95½	75
General Electric	29½	29⅝	28¾	29¼	29¼	29⅝	7,734
Great Northern pf	103	103	103	103	102	103	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	¼	¼	¼	¼	⅞	⅝	25
Illinois Central	84½	84½	84½	84½	83½	84½	312
Lachede Gas	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25½	26	100
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	16¼	16½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71½	71½	71¼	71½	71	72	129
*Long Island Traction	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	6	450
Louisville & Nashville	47½	48⅜	47½	47⅞	47⅞	48	5,175
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	21	21¼	300
Manhattan Consolidated	108	109⅛	108	108¾	108¾	109	2,392
Mexican Central	8	8	8	8	7⅞	8¼	200
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	...	...	200
Missouri Pacific	19⅞	20½	19¾	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	1,905
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14	14	14	14	14	14½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22½	22¾	22½	22½	22½	22⅝	626
*National Lead Company	30	30¼	30	30¼	29½	30	300
*National Lead Company pf	85	85	85	85	84	85	711
New-Jersey Central	86¾	88⅞	86¾	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	17,365
New-York Central	94¾	95¼	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜	95¼	6,500
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	31⅝	33½	31⅝	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	11,285
New-York & New-Haven	196	196	196	196	195	196	10
New-York, L. E. & Western	8⅛	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	1,578
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	16	16	16	16	16	17½	50
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13⅜	13	13¾	800
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37⅝	38	800
Norfolk & Western pf	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝	12	350
North American	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	500
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3	100
Northern Pacific pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	200
Ontario & Western	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞	16⅛	27
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	5½	25
Pacific Mail	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	22	22½	438
Philadelphia & Reading	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	8	8¼	1,500
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15½	16½	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	48	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	155	156	197
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10¼	10	10¼	10	10¼	224
St. Paul & Omaha	30½	30½	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	200
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17½	18	400
Southern Railway	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	10	10⅛	2,171
Southern Railway pf	30⅜	31½	30⅜	31¼	31¼	31⅝	1,161
Tennessee Coal & Iron	13½	14	13½	14	13⅞	14	300
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	725
Union Pacific	7¾	8¼	7¾	8	8⅛	8⅜	728
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	100
United States Cordage	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	5¼	5¾	200
United States Rubber	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	40¼	679
*United States Leather	10	10	10	10	9¾	10	460
*United States Leather pf	61¾	65⅝	64¾	65⅝	65½	66	1,080
Wabash	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾	180
Wabash pf	13	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	1,200
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	88⅝	87⅝	88	87⅞	88½	4,020
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾	3,845
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38⅞	41¾	38¾	40⅞	38⅝	40⅞	1,000
Total sales							188,062

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Cons 6s
4,000 121
6,000 ..... 121¼
Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000 ..... 112½
A, T & S F 5s
2,000 ..... 65⅞
9,000 ..... 65½
45,000 ..... 65⅝
1,000 ..... 65½
5,000 ..... 65⅝
1,000 ..... 65¾
50,000 ..... 65¼
2,000 ..... 65⅝
17,000 ..... 65½
10,000b3 ..... 65¼
3,000 ..... 65¼
11,000 ..... 65¼
10,000 ..... 65⅝
5,000 b3 ..... 65⅞
20,000 ..... 65⅜
10,000 b15 ..... 65⅝
65,000 ..... 65¼
10,000 ..... 65⅜
3,000 b3 ..... 65⅞
2,000 ..... 65⅞
25,000 ..... 65¼
15,000 b3 ..... 65⅝
15,000 ..... 65⅜
12,000 ..... 65¼
37,000 66
500 ..... 65½
106,000 66
37,000 ..... 65¾
A, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A
5,000 ..... 17¾
20,000 ..... 17⅝
7,000 ..... 17⅜
3,000 ..... 17½
2,000 b3 ..... 17⅜
15,000 ..... 17½
15,000 ..... 17⅝
1,000 b3 ..... 17⅝
500 ..... 17½
4,000 ..... 17¾
7,500 ..... 17⅝
10,000 ..... 17⅝
20,000 ..... 17½
B'way & 7th Av 1s, Cons 5s
2,000 ..... 110½
B, C R & N 1st
2,000 ..... 104⅞
Cent N J G M 5s
1,000 ..... 111⅞
Ches & Ohio Cons 5s
1,000 ..... 105⅜
C & O Pur M'y F'd
1,000 ..... 106½
Ches & O Gen 4½s
19,000 ..... 70½
15,000 ..... 70¼
3,000 ..... 69½
5,000 ..... 69¾
4,000 ..... 69¾
1,000 70
7,000 ..... 69½
C, B & Q Conv 5s
1,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅝
C, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000 ..... 98½
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s
6,000 ..... 96⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 78
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Receipts
1,000 ..... 38¼
2,000 ..... 28½
10,000 30
5,000 ..... 39½
C, R I & P Ext 5s
6,000 ..... 100¾
5,000 ..... 100⅞
4,000 ..... 100¾
Total sales 121
C, B & Q Cons 6s
5,000 118
6,000 ..... 118¾
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000 88
Ch
S F Deb 5s, 1933
Clev, Lor & Whi 1st
10,000 ..... 105¼
Colorado Mid 1st
5,000 66
Col, H V & Tol 5s
15,000 ..... 91⅜
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000 21
3,000 ..... 21½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
3,000 ..... 105¼
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000 67
3,000 ..... 67¼
8,000 ..... 67½
5,000 ..... 67¾
5,000 68
10,000 ..... 68½
1,000 68
11,000 ..... 68½
Gen El Co Deb 5s
2,000 ..... 88⅝
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
7,000 ..... 107½
3,000 b3 ..... 107½
Int & G N 2d Mtge
500 68
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 85
Kan Pac 1st Cons
3,000 64
2,000 ..... 64¼
L S & M So 1st Coup
1,000 ..... 117⅜
Lehigh & W B Cons Assented
2,000 b3 102
Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
1,000 ..... 71½
Met Elevated 1st
1,000 120
Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 7s
2,000 124
I & D Ext
1,000 126
1,000 127
Mineral Point Div
1,000 106
3,000 ..... 106¼
Southwest Div
2,000 ..... 114⅝
Terminal 5s
1,000 109
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
13,000 ..... 46⅞
25,000 47
5,000 ..... 46⅞
2,000 ..... 46¾
3,000 ..... 46⅞
5,000 ..... 46¾
5,000 ..... 46½
5,000 ..... 46¾
27,000 ..... 46⅞
15,000 47
25,000 ..... 47⅛
5,000 47
15,000 b3 47
2,000 47
16,000 ..... 47⅛
5,000 ..... 47¼
52,000 47
M & St P G M 4s, Series A
5,000 ..... 87½
Mexican Int 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 83¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
13,000 ..... 81⅞
6,000 ..... 81¾
5,000 ..... 81½
Mo, Kan & East 1st
10,000 86
10,000 ..... 86¼
11,000 ..... 86⅛
Mo K & T of T 5s
11,000 75
4,000 ..... 75½
10,000 75
Mo Pac 1st Cons
1,000 83
N Y Cent Deb 5s
5,000 ..... 105⅝
5,000 ..... 105⅞
N Y Cent Ext 4s
26,000 ..... 105¼
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
6,000 ..... 103½
N Y Elevated 1st
3,000 ..... 108¾
N Y, L E & West 2d Consol
D M & Co Eng Certs Stamped
3,000 ..... 58⅝
N Y, Ont & West Refunding 4s
5,000 ..... 89⅞
North Pac 2d Coup
1,000 83
2,000 ..... 83¼
8,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83¾
4,000 s30f 83½
5,000 s20f 83¼
2,000 ..... 83½
5,000 s20f 83¾
North Pac Term 1st
4,000 ..... 98½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st
5,000 31
North R of Cal 5s
1,000 ..... 90¾
9,000 91
Ohio Southern 1st
2,000 92
1,000 ..... 91¾
1,000 92
4,000 ..... 92¼
Ohio South G M 4s
1,000 41
3,000 42
Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co Certs
5,000 ..... 39¾
Ore Imp Co Cons 5s
11,000 53
Oregon R & N 5s
Trust Receipts
1,000 ..... 73½
Oregon Short Line 6s
Trust Receipts
2,000 ..... 93¾
13,000 88
People's G & C Chi 2d Gtd 6s
6,000 106
Peoria & Eastern 1st
2,000 74
Peo & Pekin Un 2d
1,000 67
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc
10,000 ..... 19¾
10,000 ..... 19¾
2d Pref Inc
4,000 10
16,000 ..... 10¼
20,000 ..... 10⅝
Phil & Read Gen 4s
5,000 68
Rio G West 1st
6,000 ..... 64½
R, W & O Cons
7,000 118
St J & G Isl 1st
2,000 52
St L & Iron Mount Brch 1st
2,000 102
St L & Iron M 5s
1,000 s20f 74
5,000 76
4,000 s20f 75
3,000 ..... 76½
St L, Kan & North Real Es & R 7s
6,000 ..... 101½
St L & San F 2d Class C
2,000 ..... 113½
St L Southw 1st
1,000 ..... 67⅝
2,000 ..... 67½
5,000 ..... 67⅝
5,000 ..... 67¾
St L Southw 2d Inc
26,000 22
5,000 ..... 22⅛
1,000 22
12,000 ..... 22¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
18,000 54
1,000 ..... 54¾
5,000 55
Scioto V & N E 4s
6,000 72
Southern R 1st 5s
4,000 86
5,000 ..... 83¾
4,000 s30f 83⅝
10,000 ..... 83¾
5,000 s20f 83½
14,000 85
5,000 ..... 83⅝
20,000 ..... 23⅛
27,000 ..... 23¼
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Co Certs
1,000 76
Tol, St L & K C 1st
7,000 58
Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91¾
Union Pac 6s, 1898
2,000 ..... 103⅝
3,000 ..... 103½
Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000 ..... 103⅜
Union Pac 1st, 1899
1,000 s3 ..... 103⅞
2,000 104
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
1,000 33
8,000 ..... 33¼
5,000 ..... 33½
10,000 34
10,000 ..... 34½
11,000 35
U S Cord Co 1st
10,000 54
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 104⅞
1,000 105
1,000 ..... 104⅝
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
5,000 65
5,000 ..... 64½
1,000 64
West Shore Gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 104½
35,000 ..... 104⅞
Wheel & L E Imp
5,000 ..... 91¼
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000 97
Total sales $1,786,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	147
Albany & Susquehanna	168	...
American Coal	90	...
American District Telegraph	...	45
American Tobacco pf	105	107
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	...
Boston A. L. pf	103	...
Buffalo, R. & P.	...	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	...	60
Central Pacific	16¼	17
Chicago & Alton	146	148
Chicago & Alton pf	160	...
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	...
C., M. & St. Paul pf	117	118
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	...
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	4	6
Col. Fuel & Iron	22½	25
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	50	60
Commercial Cable	137	...
Consolidated Coal	29	32
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	34½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	24	...
*D., S. S. & A.	2	3
*D., S. S. & A. pf	4½	6½
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
F. & P. M. pf	...	45
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1	1½
Homestake	18½	...
Iowa Central	6¼	6⅜
Iowa Central pf	20½	22½
Kanawha & Michigan	8½	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	1½	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	...
Lacledе Gas pf	82	84
Lake Shore	135	136
Long Island	84	85
L., N. A. & C.	6¾	7
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	...
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	100¼	101½	98¾	99⅝	28,080
Am. Tobacco.	92¼	92¼	92⅛	92⅛	40
A., T. & S. F.	4	4¼	4	4⅛	180
Am. Cot. Oil.	23	23	23	23	50
Chicago Gas.	71¼	71¼	70⅝	71¼	1,910
C., R. I. & Pac.	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62¼	570
C., B. & Q.	71	71⅜	70⅞	71	900
C., M. & St. P.	55	55½	54⅞	55	6,320
Cen. of N. J.	87	88¾	87	88¼	6,190
Chi. & N. W.	98¾	99¼	98¾	98¾	2,330
Del., Hud.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	20
Dist. & C. F.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	390
Gen. Elec.	29⅝	29⅝	28¾	29¼	1,090
Louis. & Nash.	47⅜	48⅜	47⅜	47⅞	1,290
Manhattan.	108⅞	109¼	108⅜	109	730
Mo. Pacific.	20	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	730
Nat. Lead.	30	30	30	30	...
N. Y. Central	94½	95¼	94⅝	94⅞	1,890
N. Y. & N. E.	31⅞	33⅝	31⅞	33	2,920
N. Pac. pf.	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾	20
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8	8	8	8	20
Phil. & Read.	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	100
South. Ry.	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	310
South. Ry. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31½	10
U. S. Cordage	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	10
Wabash pf.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	200
W. & L. E.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	220
West. Union.	87⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88	2,140
Total sales					57,670

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	65⅛	65⅞	65	65	$7,000
C. & Ohio 4½s	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	2,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st	67½	67½	67½	67½	3,000
Iowa Cen. 1st 5s	85⅛	85⅛	85	85⅛	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st	120	120	120	120	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81½	1,000
Total sales					$43,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. T. bonds.	.06	.06	.06	.06	300
Eureka	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Total sales					3,700

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Little Chief	.08	.08	.08	.08	500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	56¼	57⅝	56	57⅝	635,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	93	98
American Exchange Nat. Bank	154	158
American Bank Note	39½	42½
American Grocery 1st pf	29	33
American Typefounders'	2	4½
American Typefounders' pf	20½	...
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104	...
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Company	10	...
Barney & Smith Car common	...	17
Barney & Smith pf. stock	...	85
†Barney & Smith Car. Co. 6s	95	100
Beckton Construction pf	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Averue	191	...
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	...
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103½	105
Brooklyn Elevated	13½	...
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	68¼	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	154	155½
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	49	53
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103½	103⅞
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	55	62
Cedar Falls & Minn. R. R. stock	4½	5¼
Central & South Am. Tel.	116	119
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	112	116
Central Cross-Town	170	...
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	½
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	48½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	...
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	...
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	68½	71½
Consumers' Gas city bonds	96	...
Continental Trust	163	167
Corn Exchange Bank	277	282
Cramp Shipyard stock	86	91
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105	109
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	181½	...
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	...	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58½	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	58½	61½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	...
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	81¼	83½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75¼	77¼
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	307	319
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106¼	...
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	106	111
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94½	98
Holland Trust stock	...	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	93	95
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104⅜	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin	7½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	36½	39½
Hudson River Telephone	40	...
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas stock 1st 6s	103	105
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	79½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	...
International Ocean Telegraph	100	...
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	40	50
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	...
Kings County Elevated	3	...
Knickerbocker Trust Company	...	163
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	86	88

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
80 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank.
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Oregon Short Line
and
Utah Northern Railway Co.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST

5 PER CENT. BONDS.

The committee hereby announces that the time having expired within which bonds may be deposited without penalty, it will at the present receive deposits upon payment of a penalty of $5, a bond which will later be increased to $10.

The committee, in conjunction with the Amsterdam committee, now represents more than six millions of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Bonds may be deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company in Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company in New-York.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman.
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Notice to Holders of

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, having been requested to commence proceedings to foreclose the above-mentioned mortgage, an agreement of the protection of the bondholders in the enforcement of their security has been prepared, and has been already signed by the holders of a majority of the bonds outstanding. Bondholders desiring to participate may do so by depositing their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William Street, New-York City, on or before March 15, 1895.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds so deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., 3 Broad Street, New-York.

WILLIAM JAY HUNT, MARK T. COX, C. LEDYARD BLAIR, } COMMITTEE OF BONDHOLDERS.

New-York, March 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee under a mortgage given to secure the first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of THE FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY, (guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company,) will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount of the Sinking Fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1895. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1895, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO. Equipment 5 Per Cent Mtge. Bonds.

DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars, ($41,218.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 15th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY, First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64-100 dollars, ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CLOSING OF THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY.

March 8, 1895.

A committee of the stockholders of this company, of which Mr. H. J. Morse is Chairman, having requested that the Stock Books of this company be closed to enable such committee to communicate with the stockholders relative to a plan to assist this company financially,

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. March 18, 1895, to be opened March 25, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES," by

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers.
Offices, 177 Broadway.

£ CHEQUES

OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON. For Travelers, for Remittances, HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums to suit, "lowest special rates," by V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers, and Brokers, Offices, 177 Broadway.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge holders of Junior securities, including stock, to deposit the same **before March 15th next** with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

United States 4% Bonds of 1925.

Notice is hereby given that we are now prepared to exchange our full-paid allotment certificates for the definitive United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925 upon presentation of the former at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each can be delivered at once if desired.

Holders desiring registered bonds or coupon bonds of smaller denomination must deposit their allotment certificates with us to be forwarded to Washington. They must also furnish particulars as to the denominations required and, in the case of registered bonds, the names in which the same are to be issued.

Bonds in coupon or registered form will be delivered at any Sub-Treasury in the United States without expense at request of the depositor.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Syndicate Managers.

New-York, March 13, 1895.

Dividends.

Office of the KEOKUK & WESTERN R. R. CO., Keokuk, Iowa, March 13, 1895.

Notice.—The usual semi-annual dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, free of income tax, out of earnings, payable on the 1st day of April next at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst. and reopened on the 2d day of April next.

CHARLES M. JESUP, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office,
New-York, March 2, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on its preferred and common stock, payable from the earnings and profits of the CITY LINE, at this office, on the first day of April next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New-York, March 14, 1895.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO. held this day it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred stock of the Company be declared, payable on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books be closed on March 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on April 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, March 12, 1895.

Holders of Second Mortgage Series A bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of One Per Cent. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1894, which will be paid on presentation of Coupon No. 1 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., on and after April 1, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 8.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
83 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, March 12, 1895.
FORTY-FOURTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Monday, April 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, March 12, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, April 4, 1895. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, March 19, and reopen on Friday, April 5, 1895.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, held March 14, 1895, the following Directors were elected to hold office for three years in place of those whose terms have expired:

CHAS. D. DICKEY, Jr.,
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
ROBERT A. GRANNISS,
ROBERT OLYPHANT,
GARDINER G. HUBBARD,
JAMES TIMPSON,
DAVID DOWS, Jr.

The following officers were re-elected by the Board of Directors:

GEORGE W. YOUNG, President,
LUTHER KOUNTZE, Vice President,
JAMES TIMPSON, Second Vice President,
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer,
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT, Secretary,
CLARK WILLIAMS, Assist. Secy. and Asst. Treas.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1895.

The biennial meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company will be held, pursuant to the by-laws, at the office of the company, in Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come properly before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 P. M. and opened Thursday, April 4, at 10 A. M.

J. BOWRON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,969 Broadway, 34d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NOW DISCUSSING A SITE

Question Where to Place New-York's Big Consolidated Library.

LENOX PROPERTY FAVORED BY SOME

Certain Restrictions Concerning the Plot Must Be Removed—Bryant Park and Near Columbia College Suggested.

The interest in the consolidated library has now centred on the question of a site.

While many persons favor the plan of having a number of branches and scattering them in various portions of the city, it is not probable that the joint Board of Trustees will favor the project.

It is understood that the present Trustees all favor a great central library, and that it is their desire to establish it on the site of the Lenox Library—the plot of ground bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets. There are, however, restrictions to its use for a consolidated library, and it is for the removal of these that the gentlemen who have worked so industriously to obtain a great public library are now busily engaged.

One of the Trustees of the Tilden Fund said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I understand that the restrictions which stand in the way of the acquirement of the Lenox Library site refer to a strip of ground 100 feet wide, running through the block from Seventieth to Seventy-first Street, which can only be used for the purposes of the Lenox Library.

"It is, however, within the jurisdiction of the present Lenox heirs—and I believe there are only three—to remove this restriction. I understand that they have been communicated with, and their reply will doubtless be received in the course of a few days. We are all very much gratified at the action taken yesterday by the Astor Trustees, and have no doubt that the plan of a great consolidated library for the people of this city will be carried to a speedy and successful termination."

The proposed consolidated library formed the subject of discussion at the meeting of the New-York Library Club yesterday afternoon in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association on East Twenty-third Street.

President C. Alexander Nelson, in calling the meeting to order, said that the Grolier Club entended an invitation to the Library Club to meet in the Grolier's clubhouse when there happened to be no exhibition on hand.

J. N. Weeks said that the main object of a consolidated library was to get together a perfect reference library. As to the site for the building, he said that if the neighborhood of Columbia College on Morningside Heights was selected, the people arriving by trains at the Grand Central Station and wishing to go there would be far from their destination when they stepped from the cars, and those arriving at Twenty-third Street from the New-Jersey system of railroads would be no better off. If it were near Forty-second Street it would be easily accessible from all points of the compass.

"I think we may safely leave to the lawyers," said he, "the settling of difficulties as to the site. Although it would not be quite so convenient to me personally, I should be very much pleased to see the library situated on the block bounded by Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, Fifth and Madison Avenues."

R. B. Poole said: "As to the location, I differ from Mr. Weeks. Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street may suit Columbia College, but it would not be central for other people. I am in favor of Bryant Park. The city needs parks, but they are not needed there so much as on the east side, and as the building would occupy the site of the reservoir nothing would be lost to the city in the way of park room. There should be branches of the library in every ward."

J. N. Wing said that the city should give the land, and he favored Bryant Park. Even with the buildings as planned, the city would have 12,000 feet more park room than is now left by the reservoir.

George Baker spoke of the north end of Central Park as "the educational centre of the city." The New-Jersey trains would ultimately be landed in that neighborhood by the North River Bridge, he said, and the number of New-York Central and New-Haven trains stopping at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was increasing yearly.

Judge William W. Peck spoke of the legal aspect of the matter, and expressed a doubt whether the property at Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street could be used for any other purposes than those of the Lenox Library. He favored the location of the consolidated library near Columbia College, which, he said, should drop its designation of Columbia College, and assume the name it deserved, "Columbia University."

M'ADOO MAY JOIN ADMIRAL MEADE'S FLEET

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy Will Seek Recreation.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Assistant Secretary McAdoo may sail next Wednesday on board the cruiser Columbia for La Guayra, whither the vessel is bound to join Admiral Meade and his squadron. The Assistant Secretary has been so confined to the department of late that he is much worn down, and the opportunity to visit the West Indian fleet for the purpose of inspection at a time when the fleet is supposed to be in fine business trim is attractive to the Secretary and alluring as a means of needed recreation.

Mr. McAdoo will decide in a day or two whether he will go, and if he decides to accompany Capt. Sumner, he will remain on the Columbia until she reports to Admiral Meade, when he will pay his respects to the Admiral, probably visit the New-York, inspect all the vessels present at La Guayra, and return by the mail steamer next touching at the port after his arrival.

Col. Mansur, Deputy Controller of the Treasury, is confined to his bed with the grip.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller, who has been laid up with the grip for four weeks, has had a narrow escape from pneumonia. He has so far improved that he expects to be able to resume his duties next week.

The Pope Yields to the Marquise.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Cherchez la femme! The Marquise Soderini has succeeded where all the grandees of the Vatican have failed and failed again. It may be remembered that among the presents sent to Leo XIII., on the occasion of his pontifical jubilee, was a magnificent phonograph, the gift of a wealthy American. The Pope has spent many a leisure afternoon hour toying with the instrument, and has often gratified a visitor by causing him or her to listen to some pontifical or episcopal discourse, registered and faithfully reproduced by the "talking machine." One thing, however, the Pope would not do. He would not let the phonograph go outside the Vatican, though a request might come from the most august personages. But when the Marchioness Soderini and other distinguished ladies of the Roman aristocracy were organizing a charity sale the other day, they asked again for the loan of the phonograph, and, to everybody's surprise, the Pope agreed to lend it. And thus the phonograph has been prattling away in the voice of the head of the Church, and for a considerable consideration, to all and sundry who visit the grand bazaar at Rome for the restoration of the Church of St. Philip of Neri.

VOULLAIRE AND HIS PAST LIFE

The Son of the Circuit Attorney of St. Louis Held for Forgery—Stories Told About His Career.

NEWARK, N. J., March 14.—Alphonse Voullaire, ex-convict and alleged forger, was arraigned before Judge Mott in the First Criminal Court this morning. After the charge of passing a spurious check was read to him, Voullaire said that he desired to make an explanation. He went on to detail the circumstances of his visits to Saloon Keeper Hilbert, the cashing of the check, and his subsequent arrest.

Judge Mott warned him that he need not say anything about the case if he did not want to, and then asked Voullaire:

"Who is 'George Parsons, Secretary,' whose name is signed to the check?"

"He is Secretary of the Consolidated Railroad in Kansas City."

"Did he give you the check?"

"No; it was given to me in this city."

"Who gave it to you?"

Voullaire hesitated, and finally said: "It was Carl Hoecking." He continued:

"All those bank books belonged to him. I got them for him in a house on Sixth Street, New-York. He gave me three checks on Thursday night. One I used and the other two I did not use."

After telling of his friendship for Hoecking, whom he declared, he had known for many years, the prisoner said:

"I'd like to have this matter settled right here, your Honor. Couldn't you make it a charge of petty larceny or something like that and sentence me right away?"

Judge Mott told Voullaire that he would have to hold him in $300 bail for the Grand Jury.

Voullaire was subsequently brought before Judge Mott again, and, on complaint of Chief Hopper, who accused him of being a fugitive from justice, he was also held on this new charge.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that Alphonse Voullaire is a son of Circuit Attorney Seymour Voullaire of that city. The latter had two sons, the elder of whom married a very pretty woman, who, it is said, bewitched several prominent men of that city, among them a postal clerk. At Kansas City she deserted him, and subsequently the clerk was met by Voullaire, who shot him, although not fatally. Her next adventure was with one Dr. Mendicott, who fled with her to New-York City.

At about the time of their departure from St. Louis the postal clerk was found dead in bed. A letter found in his possession said he had been poisoned. This caused the arrest of Mrs. Voullaire and Dr. Mendicott, who were indicted for murder, but never convicted.

Still later the woman and an unknown man were found dead in a New-York hotel. It was supposed at the time that they had committed suicide.

Voullaire was asked about the above adventures by a reporter this morning, but he said he did not care to talk of old troubles. He also refused to say whether the woman above referred to was his wife.

Why Herefordshire Is Virtuous.

From The London Daily News.

Mr. Justice Grantham has made a discovery which is nothing less than the origin of evil. He told the Grand Jury at Hereford on Monday that he had heard for some time that so far as that county was concerned it owed its comparative immunity from physical disorders to the fact that Hereford was a great cider-drinking country. He had come to the conclusion that cider had the same effect on the moral as on the physical man, and that they owed their great freedom from crime, if he might say so, to the fact that Herefordshire people drank cider. If that was the case, he hoped other counties would follow the example.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A New Popular Price Theatre.—Arrangements have been perfected for the building of a new fire-proof theatre up town, to be ready for opening next season, at which the popular prices of the down-town and east-side theatres will prevail. Certain difficulties regarding the purchase of unexpired leases, make it inadvisable at present to publish the location of the new house, but ground is expected to be broken in May, and the theatre is to be ready for opening in September. The enterprise has been undertaken by capitalists who believe that the present prices charged for seats in theatres are exorbitant, and who are anxious to be the first in the field of reform, believing that it will prove very advantageous to them. None but first-class entertainments will be given in the new house, and the best seats will be sold for 75 cents. The location is a central one, passed by a number of surface car lines, and by an elevated track. Plans for the new building are already being made, and its construction in time to open next season is an assured fact.

—A Oakey Hall's New Vocation.—A. Oakey Hall, ex-Mayor of New-York, at one time managing editor of The New-York World, and later the London correspondent of that paper, has been engaged by T. Henry French as press agent of the Broadway and American Theatres. No manager ever secured a man with a more distinguished past to attend to this important branch of his business. Mr. Hall's literary abilities are too well known to the New-York public to require any comment, commendatory or otherwise, and Mr. French will receive good value for the compensation he allows the ex-Mayor of New-York City.

—Marie Jansen's Illness.—The Columbia Theatre in Chicago was closed on Monday night, on account of the serious illness of Marie Jansen. She contracted such a severe cold on her journey to Chicago that the physician of her hotel ordered her not to play, and she was wise enough to obey his orders. A rest of one night placed her in good condition again, and she has been playing "Miss Dynamite" since to excellent business. Miss Jansen has no understudy, so that the closing of the theatre on Monday was unavoidable.

—Rejane Cannot Go.—Mme. Rejane and her company will be unable to attend the professional matinée of "Mme. Sans Gêne" at the Broadway Theatre next Tuesday afternoon, after all. She changes her bill twice next week, and she will be obliged to devote Tuesday to the rehearsal of "A Doll's House." She is very much disappointed at her inability to see Kathryn Kidder in her own famous rôle of Sans Gêne, but, like all true artists, is ready to sacrifice pleasure to the demands of her art.

—Last of "The Masqueraders."—But three more performances of "The Masqueraders" will be given at the Empire Theatre for the present, Mr. Jones's comedy giving place next Monday to "John-a-Dreams." The last performance to-morrow night will be made a special occasion. Charles Frohman says "The Masqueraders" has proved one of the most pronounced successes in the history of the Empire, and it will be revived before the present season closes.

—"Puddin' Head Wilson".—Manager Charles E. Evans is engaging a strong cast for his production of Frank Mayo's adaptation of Mark Twain's "Puddin' Head Wilson," which is to be made at the Herald Square Theatre on April 15. In addition to Frank Mayo, the cast will include Mary Shaw, Joseph Whitney, Ignacio Martinetti Odell Williams, E. J. Henley, and George Fawcett, all of whom have been already engaged.

—Frederick Warde's New Leading Man.—Charles D. Herman, who has played important parts with many prominent stars, has been engaged by Frederick Warde for the leading support next season. Edward Mayes, a young Western actor, will play leading juveniles. Mr. Warde's répertoire next season will include tragedy, romantic drama, and comedy.

—Tony Pastor's Anniversary.—The thirtieth anniversary of Tony Pastor's management in New-York will be celebrated at his theatre by two performances at his theatre next Friday afternoon and evening. Mr. Pastor has arranged an elaborate programme for the occasion, and handsome souvenirs will be presented to the audience.

—Salvini to Go to Mexico.—Manager W. M. Wilkinson has gone to the City of Mexico to arrange for a season of Alexander Salvini in the Mexican capital next year. That country and South America proved very profitable for the elder Salvini, and Mr. Wilkinson believes that the son will be welcomed quite as heartily.

—Sunday Concert at the Academy.—Primrose and West's Minstrels, an organization consisting of forty white and thirty colored persons, will give a grand concert in the Academy of Music next Sunday evening. The programme arranged is a popular one, and the concert promises to be one of the best given in New-York this season.

—Rose Coghlan's New Play.—"The Modern Duchess," the new play recently produced by Rose Coghlan, has been very favorably received wherever it has been seen, and the actress has decided to present it in this city during her annual engagement here next Fall.

ARRESTED H. S. BEATTIE

He Was Charged with Acting in a Suspicious Manner.

QUESTIONS THE POLICEMEN'S RIGHTS

They Were in Plain Clothes at the Time — The ex-Commissioner Intimates How He Could Have Escaped.

Hans S. Beattie, who was formerly Surveryor of the Port of New-York and more recently Street-Cleaning Commissioner, and who is now Treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Company, was arrested at an early hour yesterday by Patrolmen John H. Thrall and Hugh Cassidy on the charge of being a suspicious character. He was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, where he was discharged by Sergt. John H. Grant.

The basis of the arrest of Mr. Beattie appears to have been his refusal to tell his name and business to the policemen, who were on special duty in plain clothes. Mr. Beattie denies the right of the policemen to place him under arrest under the circumstances, and proposes to learn through legal channels whether they had such a right.

Mr. Beattie lies at 75 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and was on his way home when the policemen assert that he was acting suspiciously at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. When they asked him his name and business, the policemen say, he answered rudely: "None of your business." Thrall says that he showed his shield, and told Mr. Beattie that he would have to answer the questions as to his name and residence or be locked up. Then, according to the policemen, Mr. Beattie became excited and abusive, and was arrested. He refused to go with the men in plain clothes, but called on Patrolman Miley, who was standing at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. This policemen refused to interfere, and Mr. Beattie was taken to the station house.

Mr. Beattie made the following statement to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I had been detained down town on business late on Wednesday night and had just left a cable car to walk to my home, 75 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, when two men in citizens' clothes stepped up to me and said: 'Who are you, where do you live, and what is your business?' I said: 'Well, I do not know that it interests you who I am. Why do you ask?' and they said, 'You will find out that it is our business,' and I said, 'Well, I will present you with my card if you return me yours; I do not understand this interruption,' whereupon one of the men said, 'Well, we want you, we put you under arrest,' and with that he put his hands on my shoulder.

"I saw an officer on the corner in uniform, and I called to the officer: 'Who are these men? They have arrested me. I recognize you as an officer from your uniform. Here is my card, I am Mr. H. S. Beattie, and I live three blocks away, in One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.' The officer said: 'I do not want your card. These men are special officers.' I said: 'Well, they show me no authority for arresting me, and show me no badge, and have refused to give me their names. Everybody knows who I am in the neighborhood,' and I started to walk along, whereupon one of the men in citizens' clothes said: 'See here, you are under arrest; you will have to go to the station house.'

"I said, 'Very well, if I have to go to the station house, I will go,' and I turned to the officer in uniform and said, 'I prefer to go with you; let these men walk behind.'

"As we were walking to the station house this man in uniform suggested to me that there was no need for me to go to the station house and be subjected to so much trouble, that a thing of that kind could be avoided, and the matter could be very easily arranged. I at once replied that I thoroughly understood him, but I had never done that kind of business; that I regretted that he had made any such suggestion to me.

"Having gone to the station house, I gave my card to the Sergeant at the desk, complaining of the way in which I had been treated, and demanded to obtain the names of the policemen and some authority for my unauthorized arrest, but received no satisfaction, except a permission that I might go, as, in the language of the Sergeant at the desk, the special officers had full authority to do exactly as they had done.

"I propose to follow this matter up and investigate the authority which these special officers claim that they have in such cases, as I am informed that it is in no way an uncommon occurrence, but the suggestion made to me by the officer in uniform on the way to the station house is evidently the purpose of such outrages."

Superintendent Byrnes was informed by Mr. Beattie of the circumstances of his arrest, and he at once ordered Capt. Brooks of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station to make an investigation. Sergt. Grant and the three policemen implicated have been ordered to appear before the Superintendent this morning, and Mr. Beattie will be present to press his complaint.

QUIET IS RESTORED AT WALSENBURG

But One of the Mob's Victims Was an American Citizen.

DENVER, Col., March 14.—No further disturbances are reported from Walsenburg. The Italians, however, are much excited, not only in Walsenburg, but throughout the State. Here in Denver they are closely watched by the police to prevent any organized attempt at retaliation.

It is now stated that but one of the Italians killed by Tuesday night's lynchers was an American citizen. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the victims of the shooting were killed by persons unknown.

The Governor has received a telegram from Baron Fava, at Washington, asking him to proceed at once against the murderers. Dr. Cuneo, Italian Consul at Denver, also received a telegram from Baron Fava, directing him to go to Walsenburg. He started to-night.

Dr. Cuneo received a telegram from the Italians of Walsenburg this morning, asking him for protection. He assured them he had the word of the Governor that they would be protected, and added that the military was ready to depart at a moment's notice. Dr. Cuneo does not look for any further trouble.

ROME, March 14.—Several newspapers comment to-day upon the murder of Italians in Colorado. All deplore the slaughter, while refraining from violent language.

The Tribuna says the Washington Government ought to prevent the doctrine of State rights from enabling a State to become the asylum of assassins.

Sir John Bridge's Odd Argument.

From The Westminster Gazette.

We do not quite approve Sir John Bridge's argument in the case of a young rowdy whom he had to punish for "making hay" at a restaurant. "If I fine him, I tax the father's pocket; if I send him to prison, I tax the mother's heart." So he drops a tear, spares the young scapegrace the cells, and merely fines. We do not contest the apportionment of unpleasantness between the parents; it might be written off as quits. But how about the youth himself?

LADIES' BIKUR CHOLIM SOCIETY

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE PUPILS OF ITS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Thirty-five Years of Charitable Work—Girls Taught Household Duties—The Deserving Poor Relieved.

The Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society gave its annual Purim entertainment for the girls of its Industrial School yesterday afternoon, in Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, the society's headquarters.

The ball was crowded with the society's pupils and friends, who enjoyed the affair and showered much applause on the performers.

The entertainment opened with a prayer by a pupil, after which the girls of the school sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and waved little American flags during the chorus. The vim and evident pleasure of the little ones brought them much applause.

The remainder of the programme consisted of a violin duo by Carl and Richard Hahn, songs by Miss Emily Boehm and Mrs. M. I. Stein, piano solos by Miss Lena Stern and Miss Ray Levison, a violin solo by Lawrence Stretz, and some recitations by pupils.

At the conclusion of the entertainment the pupils were invited to a collation, provided in the lower hall by the friends of the society. This portion of the programme had a particular charm for the little ones, and they partook heartily of the tempting things before them.

The Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society is the oldest Hebrew women's organization in the city, and, since it was founded in 1860, it has relieved thousands of poor of all denominations and trained thousands of girls in housework. There are at present 100 girls in the Industrial School, whose ages range from eight to fourteen years. These pupils, aided by the women of the society, make their own clothes, and also contribute many useful garments to the relief department of the institution. The latter department dispenses relief among the worthy of all denominations. An applicant for assistance is not questioned on any other subject than that of worthiness. Nor is this noble institution circumscribed by district limitations. Its field is the entire city, and its limit of charity is its resources.

The work of the society is kept up with the annual dues of the members, $5 each, and donations of clothing, provisions, and money. At no time has its income been equal to its disbursements, and every year the members freely make up the deficit from their own purses. The active membership consists of 200 charitably inclined women.

The disbursements in cash relief to the poor last year alone exceeded the entire income of the society by more than $600, yet these philanthropists did not call a halt. The members of the society are from all walks of life, and their sole aim is to contribute to the relief of the sufferings of their poor fellow-beings. The organization has made a noble record in the past thirty-five years.

The officers are: President—Mrs. Emma L. Toplitz; Vice President—Mrs. A. Honigman; Secretary—Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon; Treasurer—Mrs. S. Neustadter.

The Board of Directors is composed of Mesdames Joshua Piza, Emma J. H. Rosenbaum, Raphael Ettinger, Henriette Jacobson, Rachel H. Israel, Delia Simonson, Abraham Besthoff, M. Neiman, L. Lippmann, S. M. Schwarz, M. S. Herrman, B. Herrmann, Rachel N. Cowen, L. Mandelbaum, Emil Messner, L. Clark, M. Finn, James Eder, J. Danzig, S. Gumprecht, S. M. Harris, Meyer Kahn, J. Schottenfeld, M. Schiff, and S. Zickel.

The pleasant entertainment yesterday was arranged by the officers and Directors and the following members:

Mrs. Raphael Ettinger, Mrs. M. Finn, Mrs. Meyer Kahn, Mrs. Henriette Jacobson, Mrs. Simon Borg, Mrs. J. Danzig, Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mrs. A. Honigman, Mrs. Charles Schlesinger, Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon, Mrs. F. Rubin, Mrs. Heyman Vogel, Mrs. Heyman Blum, Mrs. Moritz Bullowa, Mrs. Pauline U. Herrmann, Mrs. S. J. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Sarah Neustadter, Mrs. Debora K. Janowitz, Mrs. Ferdinand Kurzman, Mrs. W. Endel, Mrs. M. Neiman, Mrs. Dr. Froehlich, Mrs. Therese M. Eiseman, Mrs. Morris S. Herrman, Mrs. Abraham Besthoff, Mrs. Rachel H. Israel, Mrs. H. Kingsbery, Mrs. Max Hilborn, Mrs. Solomon Rich, Mrs. Lewis Stern, Mrs. Ricka S. Zerkowski, Mrs. Jeannette S. Wertheim, Mrs. J. L. Honigman, Mrs. S. Rotholz.

Mrs. L. Clark, Mrs. Mathilde S. Ehrman, Mrs. M. Dinkelspiel, Mrs. J. B. Schmidt, Mrs. Ernestine M. Weill, Mrs. A. Ellison, Mrs. S. Caskel, Mrs. E. Knight, Mrs. Sarah Hecht, Mrs. Julius Schottenfeld, Mrs. L. Mand

STEWART SUIT NOW DISMISSED

END TO WHAT PROMISED TO BE A SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

Heavy Damage Had Been Sought from Ferris Thompson for Alienating "Lady" Stewart's Affections.

An end was made yesterday to a suit that promised a sensational trial. The plaintiff in the suit was Donald Stewart, who sought to recover $50,000 damages from Ferris S. Thompson, the young millionaire, for alienating the affections of Mrs. Stewart, generally known in this city, Paris, and London as "Lady" Stewart.

Howe & Hummel, cousel for Thompson, appeared before Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and secured the dismissal of the suit for want of prosecution.

Few persons have had as remarkable and varied a career as the principal figures in the alienation suit. Mrs. Stewart came from Boston some years ago, and was known as Cora Wayne.

She married Jerome Stivers, son of the well-known carriage manufacturer, and ran the "London Club" gambling house on Twenty-ninth Street for some time. Stivers got a divorce, and Mrs. Stivers married Vinton Murphy, the son of ex-Collector of the Port Murphy, from whom she was also divorced. Then she married Stewart, the plaintiff in the action that has just been dismissed. Several years ago he also brought an action for divorce from her, naming Thompson as the co-respondent. Afterward Stewart brought the alienation suit.

It was asserted by Stewart that Mrs. Stewart had lived at 283 West Seventieth Street with Mr. Thompson. She created a sensation at this house on April 18,1892, by saying that her husband was being dosed with morphine there, and was detained against his will. She became violent on this occasion and she was locked up in the station house. After that Stewart left her.

Ferris Thompson on the death of his father was left about $5,000,000, much of which he is said to have scattered far and wide. He made several trips to Europe with "Lady" Stewart, and made her presents of many valuable articles, including a house in this city and numerous horses and carriages. While he was in Paris with the woman some time ago, it is said that he left her for an actress, and his former companion stabbed him in the arm. His mother then went on to France and brought her son home.

MRS. O'BRIEN SUES FOR $25,000.

Says She Was Induced to Buy Gas Stock Which Was Worthless.

Joseph H. Choate and Joseph Larocque on one side and Col. E. C. James and Gratz Nathan on the other, made a combination that drew a big crowd in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday, Judge Dugro presiding. After remaining patiently in the seats for hours in the hope of seeing some legal fireworks set off, the major portion of the crowd left in disgust, as the proceedings were dry and uninteresting.

Messrs. Choate and Larocque represented Mrs. Abbie E. O'Brien, wife of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who is seeking to recover $25,000 damages from Charles Benner, on the ground that he fradulently induced her to buy $20,000 worth of stock in the Union National Gas Saving Company.

Mr. Benner, who is a well-known lawyer at 62 Wall Street, with a residence in Long Island City, represented to Mrs. O'Brien, so she alleges, that he was the owner of a large block of stock of the Union National Gas Saving Company. He was anxious to dispose of the stock. Mrs. O'Brien charges that he represented to both herself and her husband that the company had the exclusive right to manufacture and sell valuable machines, under a patent that had seven years to run, and that the rights had been established by a decision of the United States Courts.

He made a proposition to sell the stock he held for $20,000, and represented, it is said, that within a short time, with proper care, the stock would realize at least $100,000. His only purpose in getting rid of the stock was, as alleged, because of the death of his father, which necessarily put a great deal of additional responsibility upon him, and therefore he was unable to give his personal attention to the business.

Upon these representations Mrs. O'Brien alleges she purchased from Benner 2,500 shares of stock in the company for $19,500. After the purchase she made an investigation into the affairs of the company, and discovered, she asserts, that the statements which were made to her as to the responsibility and affairs of the company were untrue, and that she was deceived throughout the whole transaction. She asserts that the company is hopelessly insolvent and its stock worthless.

Mr. Benner, in reply, denies the accusations of fraud made against him, and declares that the transaction was entered into freely and openly, and that Mrs. O'Brien was given the fullest opportunity to investigate the affairs of the company before any deal was made.

When the examination of witnesses is reached to-day some interesting developments are expected.

MAY LOSE HIS GOOD CLAIM.

Statute of Limitations May Deprive Mr. Merino of $25,000.

Pedro A. Merino will lose a good claim for $25,000 because of the statute of limitations, if the ruling of Richard S. Henry as referee is sustained.

Mr. Merino, as surviving partner of the firm of Pedro N. Merino & Sons, of London, recently sued Leontine C. Munoz, executrix of the will of José M. Munoz, to recover $25,000, arising out of the purchase of silver mines in Colorado. José M. Munoz had a contract in 1883 for the purchase of an interest in silver mines in Colorado for $300,000. Munoz was financially unable to carry out the purchase, and offered Merino & Sons a quarter interest in the deal in consideration of the payment by them of $75,000, they to share in the profits and losses. The offer was accepted and Munoz drew on them for the $75,000 from time to time.

He received his deeds for the property on Nov. 10, 1885, although he had paid but $200,000 for the mines, $100,000 less than the amount stipulated should be paid. Pedro A. Merino, the surviving partner of the firm of Merino & Sons, in view of the fact that $100,000 less had been paid for the land than the agreed price, claimed that he was entitled to $25,000, or one-quarter of the reduction.

He never learned of the reduction, however, until after the death of Munoz, which occurred on Oct. 4, 1893, and the action was not brought until after that time.

Referee Henry decides that, while the claim was a good one, the cause of action is barred by the statute of limitations.

DIVORCE COURT TO POLICE COURT

Husband and Wife Come to Blows and a Free Fight is Averted.

Charles Renz and his wife Mary were graduated from the divorce court to the police court in about three minutes yesterday.

Renz had sued his wife before Judge McAdam in the Superior Court for an absolute divorce, but his evidence was so weak that the Judge dismissed the case. This enraged Renz so that he could not contain himself, and he fairly danced with anger.

Mrs. Renz, on the contrary, was mightily pleased, and smiled as she walked out of the court room with her twelve-months old baby in her arms. Out in the corridor she stopped to discuss the case with her sister, Mrs. Mary J. Heronimous, of Paterson, N. J. While the two women and some friends were talking, Renz, angrier than ever, calling down maledictions on Judge McAdam, came trotting along. Mrs. Renz's amiability getting the better of her discretion, she held out her baby as her husband came along, saying:

"Papa, kiss baby."

"I'll kiss it, you bet," exclaimed the infuriated husband, giving the child a resounding slap.

"Shame, you beast," cried Mrs. Heronimous, while the mother was so surprised that she was tongue-tied.

"Beast, eh! Beast! shrieked Renz, and he spat in his sister-in-law's face. Then he turned on his wife, using language that finally exasperated her into the most unlooked-for resistance. Without a word she struck him in the face with a heavy hand satchel she carried. Sputtering like a porpoise, Renz gave vent to a volume of curses and a free fight would have followed at the very threshold of the court room but for the interference of a policeman, who carried husband and wife off to the Tombs.

Mrs. Renz was fined $5 and her husband was locked up in default of $500 bonds to keep the peace.

TELLS HIS FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Ferdinand Fish Recounts How He Lost Money—His Creditors' Claims.

Ferdinand Fish, the well-known real estate agent of 149 Broadway, yesterday told how he had lost all his money and had become bankrupt. Mr. Fish lives at 400 West End Avenue and has a Summer place at the Atlantic Highlands, in New-Jersey.

Mrs. Mary E. Coleman, a dressmaker, obtained a judgment against Mr. Fish for $214.74 on May 9, 1894. Mrs. Coleman had furnished Mr. Fish's daughter with a wedding outfit. The Sheriff returned the execution unsatisfied, and then Mrs. Coleman's lawyer got an order for the examination of the defendant in supplementary proceedings. The examination was conducted at the office of Julius Lehman, the lawyer.

Mr. Fish testified that he has been married twenty years, and for that length of time has been in the real estate business. His income has been as high as $35,000 a year, but last year, he says, it was not more than $10,000, and he does not think it will be over $6,000 this year. He testified that he has not been the owner of any real estate for five years. He lost all his money in his investments. He said that he never gambled. There is stock standing in his name in the New-York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company to the extent of $73,000, which is all held by his creditors, the largest of whom is C. A. Du Vivier for about $36,000. He testified that he lost about $25,000 in the Highland Beach Improvement Company.

He also said that he is indebted to his mother-in-law for $20,000, and she holds a mortgage on his office furniture and the good will of his business, on his wife's furniture, and on his life insurance policy. His mother-in-law is Mrs. Lizzie J. Taylor, who lives in Chicago. He has $29,000 insurance on his life, all the policies being pledged to secure his creditors.

TO SECURE HER ALIMONY.

Receiver for the Property of Mrs. Gustavus W. Pfeiffer's Husband.

Mrs. Gustavus W. Pfeiffer says that her husband keeps a costly naphtha launch and fine horses, and lives like a lord, while she and her three children are almost starving because he will not pay her $30 a week alimony awarded by the court.

Over a year ago Mrs. Pfeiffer brought an action in the Supreme Court for a separation, on the ground of abandonment. The couple were married on Jan. 10, 1880, and have three children. Mrs. Pfeiffer says that her husband abandoned her about Aug. 1, 1890, and left her with the children without making any provision for their support.

Justice Patterson last June made an order directing Pfeiffer to pay $30 a week for the support of his wife and children. He paid only about half of this. He has kept himself out of the city, and has resided most of the time in Connecticut.

As it was feared that he would attempt to dispose of his property here, his wife secured an injunction restraining him from doing so, and yesterday Justice Patterson granted an order appointing Theodore D. Rambaut receiver of Pfeiffer's property in this State, with the direction that out of the income the alimony awarded to Mrs. Pfeiffer for the support of herself and children be paid.

FOUND AN ILLICIT STILL.

Levine and Cohn Charged with Running It in Forsyth Street.

Bernard Levine of 32 Essex Street and Israel Cohn of 315 Henry Street were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with working an illicit whisky still at 40 Forsyth Street. They were held in $1,000 bail each for examination March 21.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors Joseph Keller and Robert Voelker of the Third District on Feb. 26 last discovered the still, and seized the apparatus. They found a quantity of copper attachments, boilers, cylinders, stoves, and coal.

The still was worked in the basement of the building, and, though not working at the time of the seizure, the Collectors say there was every indication that it had recently been in active operation. The defendants did not live on the premises.

They fled after they learned of the discovery, and Commissioner Shields issued warrants for their arrest. On hearing that warrants were out and officers were looking for them, they surrendered at the Commissioner's office.

To Sell Its Church Property.

The Ascension Mission Association was authorized yesterday by Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to sell its church property on the south side of Forty-third Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, for $55,000.

The church has purchased the property of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, on the north side of Forty-third Street, between Eighth Avenue and Broadway, for $57,500. The Union Methodist Church is now building a new church edifice on Forty-eighth Street, between Eighth Avenue and Broadway.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 334—Robert M. King, appellant, vs. W. S. Jackson, Sheriff, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.—Dismissed, the cause having abated owing to the death of the appellant, on motion of Don M. Dickinson for the appellant.

No. 159—The Inland and Coastwise Transportation Company et al., appellants, vs. Joseph Cornell et al.—Mandate granted on motion of Mason N. Richardson in behalf of counsel for the appellees.

No. 140—T. C. Mattingly, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company et al.—Submitted by W. L. Cole for the appellant and by John A. Hutchinson for the appellees.

No. 224—Henry E. McKee, appellant, vs. Robert Lamon, executor, &c.; No. 225—Robert Lamon, executor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee, and No. 226—Henry E. McKee, appellant, vs. Charlotte V. Latrobe, executrix, &c.—Argument continued by John J. Weed and Jeff Chandler for McKee, by Enoch Totten for Latrobe, executrix, &c., and concluded by Jeff Chandler for McKee.

No. 203—James Gilfillan et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee et al.

No. 291—John D. McPherson, executor, &c., appellant, vs. Henry E. McKee et al.—Argument commenced by George F. Appleby for McPherson, executor, &c.

The day call for Friday, March 15, will be as follows: Nos. 203, 291, 197, 822.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

118—Workman vs. The Mayor, &c. 121—Nordlinger vs. Donkin and Steamship Timor. 122—Barney Dumping Company vs. Niagara Insurance Company. 127—Berger vs. Steamship Centurion. 128—American Sugar Refining Company vs. same. 125—Henderson vs. Steamship City of St. Augustine. 126—St. Augustine Steamship Company vs. Henderson. 124—Miller vs. O'Brien. 129—Swift vs. Eames Vacuum Brake Company. 115—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Ferryboat Princeton.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

23—Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company vs. Stein.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned Cases.—1—Fire Extinguisher Company vs. Clark. 2—Fletcher vs. Deen. 3—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company vs. Haberman Manufacturing Company. 4—Diamond vs. Riverside Bridge Iron Works. 5—Everett vs. Haulenbeck. 6—Coudert vs. United States. Cases Noticed.—7—Matter of Silverthorne. 8—Muller vs. Bertholon & Regaumont. 9—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 10—Keasbey & Mattison Company vs. E. L. Patch Company. 11—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 12—Aiken vs. Colorado River Irrigation Company. 13—Shaw vs. Andrews. 14—Chablo vs. Nicaragua Canal Construction Company. 15—Edison Electric Light Company vs. United States Electric Lighting Company. 16—Matteawan Manufacturing Company vs. Lichtenstein. 17—Keasbey & Mattison Company vs. Passaic. 18—Steinert vs. Musical Courier Company. 19—Excelsior Elevator Guard and Hatch Cover Company vs. Foote.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

82—Everson vs. Steamship Moringen. 83—Dennin vs. Bangs. 84—Fox vs. same. 87—Appleton vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company. 88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 104—Acti Antonio Lambrana vs. Lawes. 105—Mecke vs. Steamship A. Lambana. 64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship El Dorado and Tug Florence. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. Schooner W. S. Jordan. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & C. Dredging Company. 60—Connell vs. Tug C. R. Stone. 69—Minch vs. Tug Victoria.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Agnes Cameron, as administratrix, &c., vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company, appeal argued by F. Z. Westbrook for appellant, F. M. Gardiner for respondent.

Annie Duke, an infant, appellant, vs. Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Company—Argued by A. H. Dailey for appellant, William A. Jenner for respondent.

Catharine T. Smith and others, as executors, appellants, vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York—Argued by George L. Sterling for defendants, respondents; John F. Kavanaugh for plaintiffs, appellants.

Charles Jones, appellant, vs. Orin S. Bacon, as executor, &c.—Argued by William H. Smith for appellant, Henry M. Field and Frank Rice for respondent.

Matilda A. Sloane, as executrix, &c., vs. William R. H. Martin, appellant—Argued by William G. Choate for appellant, Charles L. McBurney for respondent.

Calendar for Friday is: Nos. 121, 148, 62, 154, 32, 155, 170, 171.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

16—People ex. rel. Purdy vs. Fitch. 17½—Matter of Fitch. 47—Bearns vs. Burris. 18—People ex. rel Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company vs. Barker. 14—Same vs. same. 45—O'Connor vs. Felix. 4—People ex rel. Manhattan Railroad Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 11—People ex rel. United States Trust Company vs. same. 35—Jones vs. Jones. 18—Matter of Audobon Avenue. 31—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 20—Matter of Hunt. 10—People ex rel. Central Stamping Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 12—People ex rel. Pike vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10;30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Nordlinger vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2—Van Bokkelen vs. Turl.

Class III.—3—United States Insurance Company vs. Work.

Class IV.—4—Daily vs. Coykendall. 5—McFeat vs. Corcoran. 6—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Barnett.

Class VII.—7—Allison vs. Park Bank. 8—Third National Bank vs. Upton. 9—Fort Wayne Electric Corporation vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company.

Class VIII.—10—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Kissam. 11—Matter of Blair. 12—Matter of Melrose Avenue. 13—Taylor vs. Lawrence. 14—Ramesfeldt vs. Steventon. 15—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 16—James W. Gibson Company vs. Allison. 17—Millerd vs. McNally. 18—Stinson vs. Newton. 19—Latham vs. Tilden. 20—Magrane vs. Weber. 21—Bauer vs. Grunwald. 22—Hausen vs. Klaveness. 23—Hemme vs. Muller. 24—Mott vs. Mott. 25—People vs. American Loan and Trust Company. 26—Matter of Amasa Lyon & Co. 27—Fenneson vs. Ross. 28—Matter of Grant. 29—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 30—Laino vs. Frank. 31—Matter of Kinnan. 32—McFeat vs. Corcoran. 33—Reiner vs. Wells. 34—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company. 35—Matter of College Place. 36—Seidell vs. Bloodgood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

Law and Fact—2247½—Van Bokkelen vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 1452—Depierris vs. Slaven. 2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 1981—Constable vs. Harbenbergh. 2065—Hardenbergh vs. Hardenbergh. 2089—Butler vs. Weeks. 2163—Manihofer vs. Mittnacht. 2079—Armanino vs. Fasano. 2150—Korn vs. Korn. 2209—Rau vs. Bernold. 2219—De Tenouveavez vs. McKinlay. 2245—Kenney vs. Monahan. 2249—Kapff vs. Bernhold. 2260—Federgreen vs. Blanner. 2655—People ex rel. American Flag Company vs. Barker. 1988—Beach vs. Beach. 2117—Hall vs. Ocean and Seneca Consolidated Mining Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned February term. Case on. No day calendar.

2537—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 64—Newcomb vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2838—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 84—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room, Common Pleas. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes—5955—Kloh vs. New-York Fertilizer Company. 6211—Bock vs. Webb. 6008—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Lidner. 6009—Same vs. same. 6010—Same vs. same. —6011—Same vs. same. 6012—Same vs. same. 6093—Parker vs. Tostevin. 6151—National Broadway Bank vs. Benedict. 6162—Same vs. same. 6001—Frost vs. Clark. 6067—French vs. Robinson. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 5686—Sarna vs. Levy. 6189—Hudson River Ice Company vs. Lush. 6042—Parks vs. Thompson. 6043—Same vs. same. 6044—Same vs. same. 6139—Hubbard vs. Sirrine. 5954—Georgia Railroad Bank vs. Augusta and West Florida Railway Company. 6208—Spencer vs. Hadden.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

8—Parris vs. Lynn.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

52—Will of Sophia Moss. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

149—Jenkins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

750—Ellenstein vs. Ellenstein.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 862—Murphy vs. Davis. 1062—O'Hara vs. Baumann. 634—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c. 1218—Roan vs. Parton. 1090—Grossman vs. Rosenberg. 716—Groedel vs. Lyon. 1167—Pichot vs. Girard. 1214—Ricka vs. Harper. 427—Haff vs. Thornberg.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

695—Haight vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1775—Leggett vs. Baylis. 922—Levinson vs. Bagot. 961—Fox vs. Gordon. 1811—Tisdell vs. New-Hampshire Fire Insurance Company. 1470—Schmeck vs. Kaplan. 1201—Fischer vs. Kopyle. 470—Shaferman vs. Jacobs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

994—O'Brien vs. Benner. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.

1015—Contested will of John G. Ade. Estate of James Collins at 2 P. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.—William J. Kerr, Ernestine Ratke, Jacob Van Ostrand, Elizabeth T. Wall, William Frank, Adelaide Tobias, Gustavus W. Faber. At 2 P. M.—John McGinnis, Margaret Brady, Sylvester Aaron, Joseph Wolf, John Courtney.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1391—Forbischer vs. Clancy. 1373—Bremmer vs. Hallahan. 1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1403—Fleming vs. Brauer. 643—Muller vs. Kiehl. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Leepman vs. same. 1384—Bradley Salt Company vs. Weitzer. 1309—Jacobs vs. Well. 1374—Kalisher vs. Galewski. 324—Pelser vs. Strauss. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 1426—Gluck vs. Damon. 1414—Horwitz vs. Simpson. 3467—Hanna vs. Gorman. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1516—Elias vs. Marschall. 1148—Rumpf vs. Perkins. 451—Tim vs. Stein. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1347—Goldstein vs. Rosenshine. 1178—Abegg vs. Skerry. 1169—Rycroft vs. Jacobson. 1305—Reiss vs. Goldstein vs. 1030—Wolf vs. Henken. 1138—McKesson vs. Zipris. 1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 1540—Goldfarb vs. Goodman. 1549—Underhill vs. Chapman. 1568—Marks vs. Humphrey. 1569—Halprone vs. Swetnick. 1570—Waffel vs. United States Grand Lodge, I. O. B. 1571—De Laverne Refrigerating Machine Company vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. 1573—Hirschberg vs. Wineberg. 1574—Vernon vs. O'Connor. 1575—Same vs. Boas. 1576—Emerson vs. Palethorpe. 1577—Frank vs. Lewis. 1579—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company vs. Fine. 1580—Merry vs. Adler. 1581—Prybil vs. Nathan. 1582—Titus vs. Osborne. 1583—Van Winkle vs. Voss. 1584—Same vs. Barry. 1585—Nieman vs. Bayer. 1586—Scribner vs. Huckel. 1587—Century Company vs. same. 1588—Garbett vs. Gedney.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1364—Finelite vs. Gluck. 1975—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. 1462—Lawrence vs. Barbour. 1440—Spector vs. Colyer. 1498—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 1508—Johnson vs. Friedhoff. 219—Blank vs. Spees. 220—Herriman vs. same. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn. 92—Vietor vs. Nichols. 1437—Adler vs. Clancy. 1559—Hammerstein vs. Ellison. 1560—Dattelbaum vs. Retschaft. 3531—Luaglino vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1441—Thomson vs. Jewelers' Tradesman Company. 1446—Kaufman vs. Levy. 1452—Meehan vs. Lyons. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 1501—Leib vs. Guvan. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 1589—Garbett vs. Gedney. 1590—Skeely vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 1591—Prial vs. Mars. 1592—Vincent vs. Schneider. 1593—Kurinsky vs. Koransky. 1594—Noyes vs. Mossman. 1595—Coffery vs. Swanton. 1596—Friend vs. Yetter.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3615—Henderson vs. Herbst. 3700—Otto vs. Thomson. 3585—Condi vs. Mattois. 3561—Guinzberg vs. Stark. 2731—Tebbets vs. Taylor. 3733—Pruden vs. Lighthall. 2839—Bagoe vs. Wesner.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1596.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Samuel Malloy and Michael O'Brien. 2—John Carroll. 3—James Cruikshank. 4—Julius Schultze. 5—George B. Townsend and Benjamin A. Dore. 6—Henry T. King. 7—August Rute. 8—John Costello. 9—Tony Mango. 10—James Hurst and David Tracey. 11—Edward Kessler. 12—Salo A. Horwitz. 13—James F. Callahan. 14—James Murphy. 15—James Hughes.

Pleadings.—1—John McElroy. 2—Abraham Isaacs. 3—Johanna Brown. 4—Carl Ries. 5—George Wellington. 6—David Mendelsohn. 7—Martin Shea. 8—Edward Jones. 9—Paul Fuhrmann. 10—August Martens. 11—Carmilla Baer. 12—Mike Kelzerr. 13—Frank Teroda. 14—John O'Rourke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—James H. Torrens. 2—Adam Hughes. 3—Harry Krauth. 4—Michael Suldan. 5—Thomas Ryan. 6—Thomas C. Mentell. 7—Eugene Humnenmeder. 8—Charles Patchl. 9—Joseph Rundback. 10—William Dattelbaum. 11—Chin Foo. 12—Charles Haase, William Murray, and Henry Haase. 13—Edward Marnow and Samuel Scwartz. 14—William L. Broackway. 15—Joseph Austerowich.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—David L. Kella. 2—Mary Mystrom and Louis Teresco. 3—Charles O. Leighton. 4—Samuel Hamburger. 5—John F. A. Hoort. 6—William Moore and Denis Sullivan. 7—Thomas F. Maher. 8—Louis Wischinsky, Leah Wischinsky, Benjamin Weiss, and Samuel Kaplan. 9—Abraham Tarris and Harris Rothstein. 10—George Moore. 11—Frederick Schwarz. 12—John Egan and Frederick Burnell. 13—Frank Jalek. 14—Thomas Spriggins.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.

Fidelity Printing Company vs. Lowey—Appleton L. Clark. Lesster vs. Reid—James M. Varnum. Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt—William G. Davies. Jones vs. Vandewater—John L. Sutherland. Butt vs. Smith—William B. Bristow. Gasquet vs. Pollock—William Jay.

COMMON PLEAS—Gliegerich, J.

Kendall vs. Ross—Henry Kropf. Nekarda vs. Pressprich—Michael J. Kelly. Matter of Vossneck—Emmet R. Olcott.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.

Pratt vs. Pratt—J. George Flammer.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.

Charles B. Morris vs. Peter Brinkeman—Thomas Gilleran.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J. Part II.—Stover, J.

872—King vs. Farley. 1688—Cox vs. Gallagher. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 576—Rometsch vs. Loethe. 830—Jardin vs. Howell. 417—Tuley vs. Adams. 594—McCormick vs. Frausen. 1306—Van Name vs. Van Name. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 333—Everett vs. Lowman. 246—Williamson vs. Long Island City. 576—Friedman vs. Crowell. 800 and 801—Dineen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 817—Granite Company vs. Craig. 883—Morrison vs. Long Island Railroad. 29—Bass vs. Keefe. 798—Wanson vs. Appleyate. 426—Leffmann vs. Churchill. 887—Frank vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 888—Burford vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J. Part II.—Osborne, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—1885—Hermes vs. Schwenk. 1997—Curran vs. Wicklund. 2212—Terry vs. Reuther. 2232—Melillo vs. Bomanelli. 2077—Martin vs. Mahoney. 1227—Grimes vs. Hazzard.

Regular Calendar.—1063—Browne vs. West. 1272—Kolb vs. Yodyszus. 989—Ramshofer vs. New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 1158—Chapman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1141—O'Loughlin vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 990—Hanscom vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 479—Warren vs. Donnelly. 976—McGarvey vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1234—Quigley vs. Dieckman. 912—Alberts vs. Union League Club of Brooklyn. 1072—O'Malley vs. Callaghan. 1941—Linen, administrator, vs. Holsten. 1215—Brady, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 860—Olsen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Held 18th.—299—Quinn vs. O'Keeffe. 799—Magrath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1283—Donlon, infant, &c., vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1213—McCormick vs. City of Brooklyn. 1230—Flynn vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.

183—Nassau Electric Railroad vs. White, Commissioner, &c. 1399—Capulkino vs. Vogel, &c. 198—McDermott vs. Rooney et al. 202—Bechtluft vs. Grage et al. 205—Haug vs. Haug. 188—Hoffman vs. Hoffman. 174—Knurck vs. Knurck. 206—Model Building and Loan Association vs. Patterson et al.

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The Latter, During February, Exceeded the First by Over $2,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of February, 1895, and during the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows:

	1895.	1894.
February	$56,308,543	$59,909,545
Eight months ended Feb. 28	558,211,379	633,476,994

In February last the imports exceeded the exports by $2,017,809. In February, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $11,812,190.

During the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $91,967,932, and the excess for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $218,061,832.

In February, 1895, the imports of gold exceeded the exports by $4,067,003, and during the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $42,369,443.

The excess of imports of silver over exports during the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1895, was $23,861,336.

AFTER AN ESTATE OF $16,000,000

Descendants of Elijah Buffenberger Want Property He Left in Brazil.

LONDON, Ohio, March 14.—About sixty of the minor heirs of Elijah Buffenberger, brother of the late Peter Buffenberger, who died a few years ago in South America, leaving, it is claimed, a fortune estimated at $16,000,000, held a meeting in South Charleston Tuesday.

G. R. Wilkinson of that place was made Chairman, and S. M. Hall of Columbus Secretary. A committee, consisting of E. G. Coffin of Springfield, Martin Buffenberger of Lima, and William Buffenberger of South Charleston, was appointed to look after securing this family fortune.

Mr. Coffin will leave shortly for South America to look after it. Among the heirs here are Mrs. H. Prettyman, Mrs. Mary Thompson of this city, and Mrs. Judge Badger of Columbus.

SPRINGFIELD, March 14.—Gen. J. Warren Keifer has received word from Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham that the United States Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM MEN IN THE BUSINESS.

A Site for the Home Hotel—Misunderstanding at an Auction—To-day's Offerings.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold, for Estanisla Alvarez Maden of Cuba, to the Siegel-Cooper syndicate, the four-story brownstone dwelling 38 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92, at $52,000. The property was bought in May, 1866, for $24,000.

The Home Hotel Association has secured an option on the four lots at the southerly corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and First Street, with the view of placing there the proposed institution for artists, literary men, &c.

Messrs. De Selding Brothers and E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold, for Mrs. De Lamater, the four-story brownstone dwelling 153 East Twenty-fourth Street, 20.10 by 50 by 98.9.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold to William Shultz, 51 West Ninetieth Street, a four-story brownstone private dwelling for $27,500. This is the last one of the row recently completed.

A little misunderstanding occurred at an auction sale yesterday in the Trinity Building which emphasizes the need of being attentive on such occasions. Several pieces of property were offered by Mr. Peter F. Meyer, by order of the executors of William E. Curtis and Henry J. Scudder. Among them was that at 192 Worth Street, extending through to 8 Mulberry Street, 40.3 by 41.3 by 36.8 by —, with four-story brick tenement, with basement stores, and with an entrance at the southeast corner of the two streets. Bidding on the property began languidly at $10,000, and the increases were in small amounts, usually $25 or $50 at a time. The auctioneer stated that $22,000 had been offered for the parcel two years ago. When $15,500 had been bid, the auctioneer dwelt on the amount for some time. He pointed to one of the bidders, Mr. William Hartfield, and told him it was not his bid. Mr. Hartfield made no response, and there being no further bids, Mr. Meyer knocked down the property to Henry G. Autenrieth, a Deputy Tax Commissioner. Then Mr. Hartfield insisted that his bid was the one for $15,500. Mr. Meyer said this was not so, and that he had so told Mr. Hartfield before knocking down the property. A bystander suggested that the property be again put up for sale, but Mr. Meyer declined to do so, after having once sold it. Mr. Hartfield, who is a broker, represented the same person who had offered $22,000 for the property two years ago.

Mr. Meyer also sold, at $12,700, to J. B. Smith, 197 and 197½ Worth Street, north side, 47 by 88.2 by 34.7, with four-story brick tenement and one-story brick store. To A. Rosenzweig, at $10,150, he sold 652 and 654 Water Street, north side, 223.7 feet east of Scammel Street, 44.2 by 85.8 by 43.11 by 83.11, with four-story brick tenements, with stores.

Mr. Meyer also offered the four-story and basement brick dwelling 143 West Seventy-second Street, north side, 432 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.6 by 102.2. It was withdrawn on a bid of $54,800.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $16,000, to Fitzsimons & Smith, the four-story brick tenements at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-first Street, 37.1 by 60. To the plaintiff, the John Kress Brewing Company, Mr. Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $5,126, the three-story brick dwelling on the west side of Morris Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 85.7 by 28.8 by 71.7.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, two lots, each 25 by about 100, on the east side of Aqueduct Avenue, 76 feet north of Buchanan Place. One went to Samuel Wright, at $550, and the other to Mary Oliver, at $500.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $29,000, to S. Cahn, the five-story brick tenement 550 Broome Street, north side, 175 feet east of Varick Street, 25 by 84.4. To the plaintiff, George H. Werfelman, at $70,000, he sold, under foreclosure, the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 40 by 100.11, five-story brick flat, with store.

Mr. George R. Read sold, under foreclosure, at $12,037.30, to the plaintiff, Gideon Fountain, the two-story frame dwelling 209 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, at $12,000, to the plaintiff, N. Strouse, the three-story brick tenement 314 East Third Street, south side, 160.9 feet west of Avenue D, 22.7 by 106.

In the Liberty Street Salesroom, Mr. Harnett sold to William Horner, at $15,850, the two four-story brick dwellings 128 and 130 East Fifty-first Street, 40.2 by 93.5 by irregular.

The sales at auction, set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,881 to 1,885 Second Avenue, west side, beginning at northerly corner of Ninety-seventh Street, three five-story brick tenements, with stores, the corner 24.11, the next 25, and the next 25.6 feet by 100. Due on judgments—On 1,881, $20,775; on each of the others, $17,540.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 56 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 118.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 23 by 98.9, four-story brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John McCrone, referee, 74 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,460; on prior mortgage, $12,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, three actions, D. McLean Shaw, referee, 515, 517, and 523 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, beginning 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, the first two being three-story brick dwellings, each 18 by 99.11, and the other a three-story brownstone dwelling, 17 by 99.11. Due on judgments—On 515, $12,960; on 517, $1,220, prior mortgage, $12,000; on 525, $1,220, prior mortgage, $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Perry Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Ozark Street, two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, by Bernard Halpin; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and fifty-sixth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Cauldwell Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings, by Arthur Jesser; cost, $9,000.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 263 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Sauer, Gros & Herbener of 548 East Eighty-second Street; cost, $120,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, two five-story brick tenements, by Lambert S. Quackenbush of 102 East Ninety-sixth Street; cost, $24,000.

No. 202 to 208 East One Hundred and First Street, four five-story brick flats, by Cornelia H. B. Rogers of 116 John Street, Bridgeport, Conn.; cost, $68,000.

No. (1,279 Clover Street, (West Farms,) one-story frame shed, by Ellen Reilly; cost, $20.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, two-story and basement brick store and stable, by Mary Ward of 441 Boulevard; cost, $2,000.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 53 feet south of One Hundred and Eichtieth Street, three two-story frame dwellings, by C. H. & E. A. Thornton of 79 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; cost, $10,050.

Cambreling Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Bayard Street, three two-story frame dwellings, by Charles Pitchle of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, two one-story brick stores, by Alexander J. Bruen of 1,042 Fifth Avenue; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 20 to 26 Greene Street, by Samuel Inslee, alterations to two six-story brick warehouses; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 449 and 451 West Fifty-third Street, by Ruth A. Wallace, alterations to three-story brick workshop; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 307 and 309 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, by Charles Punck, alterations to three-story brick stable; cost, $1,000.

Desbrosses Street and North River, by Pennsylvania Railroad, alterations to one-story frame and iron office and baggage-room; cost, $800.

No. 18 West Twenty-third Street, by Sarah L. S. Guernesy, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $3,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to Eugene C. Seward, at $11,000, a plot 53.6 by 131, on the south side of Prospect Place, 125 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue. To G. W. H. Stalnaker, at $3,450, he sold the property at 279 Gold Street, 22 by 85, with three-story brick dwelling in front and two-story frame in rear. To Patrick McCormack, at $2,560, he sold the one and one-half-story frame dwelling, 328 Crescent Street, 25 by 100. To Mary E. Atkinson, plaintiff, at $6,000, he sold the three-story brick dwelling, 1,113 Putnam Avenue, 20 by 100. To Benjamin H. Foster, plaintiff, at $3,200, he sold the two-story frame dwelling on the northeast side of Fifty-second Street, 260 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.2. To John Christman, plaintiff, at $600, he sold the two-story frame dwelling on the south side of Dumont Avenue, 50 feet east of Thadford Avenue, 25 by 100. To Henry F. W. Kammann, plaintiff, at $2,000, he sold the two-story frame dwelling, 352 Linwood Street, 25 by 100. To Caroline V. Ditmas, plaintiff, at $4,000, he sold the three-story brick building, with store, 236 Bond Street, 20 by 50. To Lee Dressner, plaintiff, at $4,400, he sold the three-story frame flat, 40 and 42 Osborn Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. William Cole sold to Felix Jellenik, plaintiff, at $6,800, the three-story brick dwelling, 52 Fort Greene Place, 20 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Fifth Avenue, two-story and basement stone front dwelling, 20 by 40; $3,600; Thomas N. Bowles, owner.

Willow Street, southwest corner of Poplar Street, five-story brick flat for ten families, 24.9 by 62; $12,000; Mrs. Francis Prahar, owner.

Putnam Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Ralph Avenue, two-story and basement dwelling for two families, 19 by 50, with one-story extension, 8.4 by 12; $3,500; Charles Wehr, owner.

Putnam Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Ralph Avenue, ten two-story and basement brick dwellings; one, 19 by 45; nine, 18 by 45; one-story extensions, 8.4 by 12; $35,800 in all; Charles Wehr, owner.

Fulton Street, north side, 27 feet east of Glenada Place, three four-story brick flats and stores, for six families each, 25 by 56 each; $12,000 each; Charles Meyers, owner.

Glenada Place, east side, 84.3 feet north of Fulton Street, five four-story detached brick flats, for eight families each, 31.8 by 78 each; same owner.

Glenada Place, northeast corner of Fulton Street, four-story store and lodge rooms, 27 by 84.3; $40,000; same owner.

Third Street, north side, 23.2 feet west of Sixth Avenue, eleven four-story brick apartment houses, for four families, 21 by 62 each; $7,000 each; Louis Bonert, owner.

Third Street, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue, four-story brick apartment house for four families, 23.2 by 75; $10,000; same owner.

Van Brunt Street, east side, 75 feet south of Vernon Street, four-story brick flat for eight families, 25 by 60; $11,000; Patrick Dunn, owner.

Prospect Street, south side, 100 feet east of Gold Street, four-story and basement brick tenement, for ten families, 25 by 52; $5,000; Vencenzo Marinisso, owner.

Hopkins Street, north side, 41 feet east or Delmonico Place, three four-story brick flats; one, two stores and six families; two, eight families; 25 by 65 each; $6,500 each; John Elch, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 14.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 158th St, 51.9x62x49.11x48; Lauretta A. Hart to William S. Hart..... $1

LEONARD ST, n s, lot 7, map of property of Anthony Lispenard, ½ part; Helen H. Draper to Isaac W. How.....

FRANKLIN ST, 86 and 88; Isaac W. How and wife to Helen S. Draper..... 10

60TH ST, 348 East; Thomas J. Reilly to Anna H. De Nolelle..... 1

2D AV, 1,436; Charles A. McCormick and wife to William Lanagan. 27,000

SAME property; William Lanagan to Mary E. McCormick..... 27,500

VALENTINE AV, s e s, 380.9 ft n e of Travers St; s e 98.3 ft to Briggs Av, 25x98.3; Louis Schelchet, executor of Francois E. Mercier, to Marie H. Klein..... 1,000

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Theresa Cotes to Amanda McMann, ½ part..... 25,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 180; Albert Scharf and another to Henry F. C. Rahe.. 18,500

BROADWAY, w s, 150.10 ft n of Grand St, 26.4x186.9 to Mercer St, 26.4x200.2; Harry Chaffee to New-York Realty Company..... 1

SAME property; New-York Realty Company to Thomas S. Williams. 325,000

13TH ST, 227 West; James A. and Lewis S. Rich to James S. Herrman..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.11x44x100.11 to n s of 117th St x46.8x201.8; William H. Bingham and others to Harry Wolfe... 1

98TH ST, s s, 83.9 ft e of 3d Av, 26.3 x100; Rachel Green to Frances Green..... 1

114TH ST, 21 East; same to Addie A. Green..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 111th St, 50x70; Arthur D. Weekes to August Jacob..... 27,000

112TH ST, 112 East; Emma Griesman to Salmon Rose and wife..... 1

7TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 24.11 x75; John B. Haskin and wife to John B. Haskin, Jr..... 1

CONVENT AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x94.5; James G. Wallace and wife to Fitzgerald Tisdall..... 1

133D ST, n w corner of Walnut Av, 203 ft to s s of 134th St, 322x203, and other property; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company of New-York..... 220,000

MORRIS ST, n s, 77 ft n of Cameron Place, 51.4x100x25x17.8x25x94; Sarah Bergen to John Clare..... 2,500

SAME property; Mary A. Clare to Sarah Clare and another..... 1

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 434.3 ft w of Wicker Place, 120x80; Joseph Fettretch and wife to Adelaide A. Yeandle..... 6,500

85TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 49.9 x102.2; Anthony McQuade to Gustav Lange..... 1

85TH ST, same property; Gustav Lange and wife to Anthony McQuade..... 1

CORLEAR ST, 94; Katie A. and Edward Judson to Emma Mittelstaedt 1

88TH ST, 130 West; James B. Gillie and wife to Edward H. Frost..... 23,000

94TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 12.5x100.8; Theresa and Sigmund B. Stein to George J. Cohen..... 10

SAME PROPERTY; George J. Cohen and wife to Theresa Steinmann... 10

45TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.4; Thomas Connors to Solomon Rosenfeld..... 9,750

79TH ST, 210 West; William W. Hall to Louise M. Williams..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 175x100.5; Edward Livingston to Henry Oppenheimer..... 100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 67th St, 100.5x22; the executors of Olivia P. Atterbury to Robert F. Cutting... 67,000

80TH ST, 109 East; Annie McDaniels to Andrew Brice..... 14,000

65TH ST, 29 East; William H. Crossman and another to Florence Crossman..... 1

67TH ST, s s, 22 ft w of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Anthony F. Troescher and wife to R. Fulton Cutting..... 60,000

2D AV, s w corner of 63d St, 100.5x 106x irregular; executors of Julius Wadsworth to Cornelia Wadsworth and others..... 1

3D AV, 1,097 to 1,100; the executors, &c., of Catharine S. Muller to Lenox Smith..... 45,300

65TH ST, 29 East; Florence Crossman to Martha P. Strong..... 1

35TH ST, n s, 560.9 ft w of 9th Av, 23.3x98.9; James A. O'Gorman to George F. Pieper..... 10,100

64TH ST, w s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Julian H. Kean to James C. Montgomery..... 10

88TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Columbus av, 80x100.8; John Livingston and wife to executors of Olivia P. Atterbury..... 169,000

89TH ST, 318 West; William J. Nicklass to J. Henry Magonigle..... 1

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft s of Batavia St, 27x56.2x86.8x81.2 to New Chambers St; Samuel Goetz and wife to Solomon Marx..... 85,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 89, and 101 James St; Margaret Vance to Ella McCormack..... 10,750

MERCER ST, 48, and Broadway, 475; Thomas S. Williams and wife to John R. Downey..... 325,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AMERMAN, John, and wife to Lavenia K. When and others; 443 West 21st St, 1 year..... $842

ASHFORD COMPANY to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; s w corner of Washington Square West and West Washington Place, 3 years..... 32,000

ATTERBURY, Benjamin B. and another, executors, to John Livingston; n s of 88th St, 94.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 4,000

BERLINGER, Robert, and wife to Sale Rubinger; n s of 123d St, 130 ft w of 2d Av, installments..... 1,200

BURGESS, Seth M., to Lucretia Jarvis; s s of 123d St, 303 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

BENT, Benjamin C., and wife to Julius Pollock; w s of Vanderbilt Av, 50 ft s of 176th St, 3 years.... 6,000

CRIPPEN, Ellen, and another to Augustus Taber and another; s s of 19th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years. 3,000

COHEN, George J., and wife to William L. Arnold; n s of 94th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 4,000

CLARE, John, and another to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Morris Av, 77 ft n of Elizabeth St; installments. 2,640

COTTER, John, and wife to A. S. H. Davies, executrix; 418 Mott Av, 4 years..... 6,000

DORE, Robert M., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of Great Jones St, lot 99, map of David Jones, 2 years..... 12,000

FARRELL, George F., and wife to Sarah V. Benson; 414 East 118th St, 7 years..... 4,000

FORSCH, Charles, and wife to Conrad Stein; w s of 1st Av, 114.10 ft n of 19th St, 5 years..... 3,000

FEDER, Charles, and wife to Irene B. Braman; 139 Essex St, 5 years. 25,000

FOST, Edward H., and wife to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 130 West 88th St, 3 years..... 13,000

SAME to James B. Gillie; 130 West 88th St, 2 years..... 5,000

HOYT, David, and wife to Mary F. Moorhouse; n w corner of Cherry and Jefferson Sts, 5 years..... 2,000

HOCK, John H., and wife to Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 162d St, 95 ft w of Tiller Av, 3 years..... 3,500

HORGAN & SLATTERY COMPANY to John A. Wessel; 339 West 71st St, collateral..... 3,106

JACOB, August, to Arthur D. Weeks; e s of Madison Av, 60.11 ft n of 111th St, 1 year..... 25,000

KAHN, Alexander, to Julia G. Inness and another; n s of 129th St, 200 ft w of Lenox Av; also s s of 130th St, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 45,000

KELLNER, Moritz, and wife to Isabella Kurman; 2 Avenue B, 72.2 ft n of 4th St, 1 year..... 1,000

KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Millie H. Rindskopf; 13 West 32d St, 2 years. 8,000

LYNCH, Thomas A., and wife to the J. C. Watson Company; s w corner of 167th St and Hall Place, demand..... 950

MARKS, Samuel, and others to Lazarus Levy; 118 Ridge St, 1 year. 5,000

MENDES, R. Rosalie P., and another to the State Bank; 122 West 23d St, note..... 3,000

MORETTE, Joseph, and wife to Mary E. Leeds, as trustee; s s of 74th St, 160 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 17,000

McQUADE, Anthony, to Caroline Talman and others; s s of 85th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years..... 100,000

OLIVER, Paul Q., to Samuel Riker, Jr.; 1,234 to 1,238 3d Av, 2 years,.

OPPENHEIMER, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 68th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 100,000

ROSE, Salmon, and wife to Emma Greissman; 112 East 112th St, 5 years..... 8,000

ROSENFELD, Solomon, and wife to Thomas Connors; s s of 45th St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 2,750

STEINAN, Henry, and wife to Maria P. Claisse; s s of 125th St, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

STEINMAN, Theresa, and another to Helene Schwitzer; n s of 94th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

THEIS & KAUFFMAN BREWING COMPANY to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company; n w corner of 133d St and Walnut Av and other property, 5 years, (three mortgages.) 120,000

UMBACH, William, and wife to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 60th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year and installments, (two mortgages)..... 13,000

WESTON, William H., to F. P. Olcott and another, trustees; e s of Crosby St, 117.1 ft n of Howard St, 3 years..... 15,000

WILLIAMS, Thomas S., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 48 Mercer St and 475 Broadway, 3 years..... 160,000

WOOD, Philip, to Mary E. Runk; 63 West End Av, 1 year..... 1,000

WILLIAMS, Frederick S., and another to W. W. Hall; 210 West 79th St, 1 year 5,000

WOLFE, Harry, to Augustus T. Gillender; s s of 118th St, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

YESKY, Augusta, to the East River Savings Institution; s s of Washington Av, 21.5 ft s of 54th St, 1 year 7,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Daniel E. Seybel; s s of Van Corlear Place, 314.3 ft w of Wicker Place, 2 years, (five mortgages) 14,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWEN, Augusta F., to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. $1

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY to E. H. Faye..... 80,000

COFFIN, Euphemia S., to George Wiley..... 1

CHALMERS, Virginia H., to J. A. Fannery..... 1,334

DUPIGNAC, Frank J., to Abraham Kaufmann..... 4,650

FRANK, Morris, to A. H. E. Schramm..... 3,000

HOYT, David, to Mary F. Moorhouse. 2,000

LINDSAY, Josiah S., to Rosie Winternitz..... 1

RICHTER, Louise A., to Sophia Mayer..... 13,654

TITUS, Joseph H., and another, executors, to W. H. Titus and others, four mortgages..... 4

THE EAST SIDE BANK to Sarah Dinkelman..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Joel S. Mason and another, executors, &c., two mortgages..... 25,000

VINGUT, George F., to Augusta F. Bowen..... 1

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Fanny Bach..... 2,000

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN, Frank S., to Charles Rehm; store, 89 West Houston St, 3 years, $2,800 to..... $3,000

CLAUSEN, Alfred C., to Guillaume Barrere; 49 West 3d St, 5 1-6 years. 1,000

CASS REALTY CORPORATION to Henry Cooke; n e corner of Lexington Av and 73d St, 4 11-12 years, $1,200, to..... 1,500

DARLING, Alfred B., to John C. Graul; store, 137 West 23d St, 5 years, $2,500 to..... 2,750

HOFFMAN, Isabella C., to Fritz Bormann; 811 3d Av, 3 1-6 years..... 1,500

HAAG, Philip E., to Patrick Scanlon; store, &c., n w corner of 10th Av and 20th St, 5 years..... 1,000

HEMENWAY, Augustus, the trustee of, to Joseph Aschauer, 2 Greenwich St, 1 and 1½ Washington St, and 3 and 5 Battery Place, 10 years 10,250

HAFFNER, Frederick, to Frank Reiner; store, 340 West 39th St, 5 years..... 504

LOHR, Amelia, to George Bock; store, 301 East 81st St, 2¼ years.... 768

Lis Pendens.

34TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 37.6 ft front; Euphemia Deanes against Henry Hilton, (action to recover possession.)

19TH ST, n s, 335.8 ft w of 6th Av, 50 ft front; 19th St, s s, between 6th and 7th Avs, 200, westerly half, 25x100; 56th St, s s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 20 ft front; 116th St, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 25 ft front; William E. Blair against William Blair and others, (partition.)

MADISON AV and 100th St, n e corner; Richard H. L. Townsend against John L. Bough and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

109TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25 ft front; Minna Knoch against Ernestine Bernheim, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25 ft front; James Stokes against Mary J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 25 ft front; Annie G. Smith, executrix, against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV and 75th St, s e corner; James Everard against Edward J. Mahon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

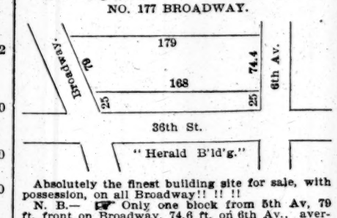
55TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 9th Av, 20 ft fornt; Adelheid Moeslein against Fanny Hyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

139TH ST and Boulevard, n e corner; Cyrus B. Elsworth against Edward J. Woolsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A.— V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers and Brokers.
Loans negotiated. Mortgages cashed.
NO. 177 BROADWAY.



Absolutely the finest building site for sale, with possession, on all Broadway!! !! !!
N. B.— ☞ Only one block from 5th Av, 79 ft. front on Broadway, 74.6 ft. on 6th Av., average depth, 173 ft. Adjacent to "Herald Square"—in fact, this superb building site is in the "inside cut of the Tenderloin" of City Realty! Terms easy; possession!
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
177 Broadway.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS. BARGAINS ! ! !
13 East 30th St., 21 feet—Very low price.
118 West 39th St., full size—Adjoins Broadway.
40 East 53d St., superb, medium size and extension.
46 East 58th St., full size, large extension.
8 and 10 West 71st St., superb, medium size and extension, and
14 East 75th St., magnificently "FURNISHED," finished, planned, and built. Dining-room extension. Full-sized Ballroom.
N. B.—☞ Extra fine light!!
Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
0 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FINEST AND MOST PERFECT PRIVATE dwelling in Ninth Ward; $32,000; decided bargain; three-story and basement. JOHN A. MAGRATH, 107 West 11th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Private house; 134th St., near 8th Av.; newly decorated and excellent condition. Address OWNER, Box 10, 254 8th Av.

A SUPERB FULL-SIZE DWELLING, WITH 3-story dining-room extension; adjacent to 57th St. and Madison Av. Bargain!!! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR EXCHANGE,
OR WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.
A 15 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk to bridge, 10 minutes to Wall St. or Fulton Ferries; 10 apartments; best bargain in Brooklyn; will trade for unincumbered house. Call on owner, JOS. W. HAMILTON, on premises.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,
for cash, or might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house,
2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. All leased to good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. W. HAMILTON, owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—At Millbrook, Dutchess Co., a comfortable residence, containing 9 rooms on the ground floor; also eight bedrooms on the upper floors. For particulars apply at 41 Park Row, Times Building, Room 19.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

FOR SALE or TO LET—Furnished, one year or longer, a beautifully-situated house in Summit, N. J.; fully and handsomely furnished; stable and about one acre of ground. For further particulars apply to JOHN PORTER or E. G. POTTER, Summit, N. J.

Long Island Property.

AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Houses, farms, and villa property to let and for sale. D. MASTER, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, N. Y.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A small, beautifully-furnished house in West 11th St., near 5th Av., to a private family, without children, for one year from May 1. Address owner, P. COOKE, 70 Broadway, Room 15.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

17 EAST 20TH ST.,
MADISON SQUARE,
near 5th Av., lot 29x200, house and stable; long lease; rental reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Four-story 20-foot; in excellent order; rent, $2,600. PHIPPS & EASTON, 116 West 42d St.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

One elegant corner flat of eight rooms in the HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS, 200 to 210 West 57th St., to rent, furnished, with or without hotel service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO LET, ON UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE,
By ANSON PHELPS STOKES, two
ADIRONDACK CAMPS,
One large one on Birch Island, with farm buildings on the mainland, and a smaller one on Pearl Island; both fully furnished. Apply to Manager, Stokes Building, 47 Cedar St., New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE
on a prominent northwest corner of 8th Av., near 34th St. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO.,
59 West 33d St.

TO LET—Choice stores, offices, and floors for manufacturing purposes, either fronting or near City Hall Square; moderate rent. Apply office of GEORGE MUNRO, 245 Broadway.

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; Martin Lyons against Osborn &, Morris, contractors $909

VANDERBILT AV, 1,872 to 1,878; Thomas Moore against Hiram Tarbox, owner; Charles Tarbox, contractor 156

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 60 ft n of 1st St, 50 ft front; David Shuldiner against Emanuel Burlando, owner and contractor..... 87

COLUMBINE AV, n s, 100 ft w of Jefferson St, 100 ft front; Robert C. Harrison against D. H. Melville, contractor; Margaret Stonebridge, owner 364

8TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 111th St, 50 ft front; John N. Dyer against Peter W. Ostrander, owner and contractor 50

Whistler's Gentle Art Surpassed.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Whistler has really surpassed himself in the gentle art of making enemies. That Sir William Eden should have considered £100 adequate payment for a portrait of his wife was beyond doubt provocative. But where Mr. Whistler seems to have shown rather less than his usual tact was in both keeping Sir William's "valentine" and declining to surrender his picture—indeed, not only declining to surrender, but availing himself of the right of a "considerable artist" to "efface the head and preserve the general arrangement, in which he intended to place another head." The questions which the court will have to decide are numerous and rather obscure, e. g.:

First—In accepting the "valentine" of £100, was Mr. Whistler entitled to regard this as a kind of "charitable contract" from which he might legitimately consider himself released by Sir William's conduct?

Second—In pursuance of the "charitable contract" or in its failure, is he entitled to keep the picture?

Third—If so, is he entitled to efface Lady Eden's head and to preserve the remainder of the "general arrangement" as a vehicle for some one else's head?

Fourth—What ought to be done with the "valentine"?

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, March 21, 1895
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
By order of Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., sole surviving executor of the late JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, dec'd,
THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE
25 Park Av.,
Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
Four-story and basement brownstone; size, 24.8x 50x80.
Map and particulars of HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St., or Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt St. (4,682.)

JAS. S. McQUILLEN, AUCTIONEER.
Supreme Court Partition Sale.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.
will sell at auction,
FRIDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way,
111 CHRYSTIE ST.,
BETWEEN GRAND AND BROOME STS., three-story and basement brick and frame Dwelling on front, 25x41, and three-story brick Building on rear, 25x20; lot 25x100.
106TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 175 feet east of Boulevard, two vacant Lots, each 25x100.11.
AUSTEN G. FOX, Esq., Referee, 45 Wall St.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Plff's Attys, 122 Bowery.
Maps and particulars of the auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B.

PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of The East River Bank,
Jas. S. McQuillen, Auctioneer.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way,
NO. 36 ORCHARD ST.,
BETWEEN CANAL AND HESTER STS.,
a five-story and basement brick building, 25.1½x 62.2. Further particulars of A. STERN, Esq., Attorney, No. 122 Bowery, or the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway, Room B.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN B. COTTE, DECEASED,
The choice and valuable property,
NO. 141 BOWERY,
between Grand and Broome Sts.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—In the 23d and 24th Wards—Store property, small houses, for one or two families, and flats; good lots for builders. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

AVENUE STORE AND FLAT PROPERTY wanted; also good lots in 12th and 19th Wards. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. TUCKEN, plaintiff, against IRA EDGAR RIDER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1895, and duly entered and filed in the above-entitled action on the 23d day of January, 1895, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 14th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New-York; being parts of lots known and designated by the numbers forty-one (41) and forty-two (42) on block number nineteen (19) on a map entitled "Sections A and B of North New-York, Town of Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York, dated Morrisania, July 20th, 1868, by R. Henwood, surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 10th day of August, 1868, and bounded and described on said map as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly line

AID FOR KINDERGARTENS

Business Men Show a Lively Interest in the Movement.

A MEETING IN ALL WAYS SUCCESSFUL

Speeches by Joseph H. Choate, ex-Mayor Hewitt, and Dr. Rainsford in the Chamber of Commerce.

The New-York Kindergarten Association made a test, yesterday afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce, of the sympathy of business men for their work, and so great was their success that when the last of the nearly 200 persons were filing out of the chamber, President Hamilton W. Mabie, his face all smiles, declared:

"I can't say how much I dreaded the result of this experiment, and I can't say how pleased I am at its result."

The gathering was far too large for the ordinary accommodations of the chamber, and the enthusiasm was bounded by only the time limits of the meeting, the object of which was to stimulate or create interest in the schools and the work of the association.

President Mabie, who called the meeting to order, briefly outlined the accomplishments of the association. "Our association has been in existence five years," he said, "and there are now seven kindergartens open in connection with the public schools. There are fifteen free kindergartens supported by the association.

"This is the work of five years, but it is only the beginning of the work of the association, which appeals to the public for help for the cause of education."

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, who was to have presided, was unable to attend the meeting, and C. C. Beaman was chosen to wield the gavel. Stating the object of the meeting, he said:

We want your help, not in money alone, but in good wishes. The women are aroused, and they say New-York never needed kindergartens so much nor had better prospect of getting them than now. We have a Mayor—and what's more, he heads our honorary committee—we have a Mayor who has the power to remove the old Commissioners of Education. He can put in their places good men, and women, too, and from what he said the other day, I think it will be safe to say that at least 10 per cent. of the new commission will be women.

Alfred Bishop Mason, Treasurer of the association, was the next speaker, and he said, among other things:

The New-York Kindergarten Association has a stated income from annual dues of about $2,500 a year. It spends $25,000 on the little children of the poor. It does not owe one dollar. It has on hand just enough to pay expenses for two months to come. It has not a dollar of endowment.

Of the seven kindergartens, seven are supported by private funds. Most of these seven are in memoriam, and surely, Mr. President, no pile of granite can compare with these schools that take into their ams so many children every morning and send them out again in the afternoon to their homes, so many missionaries of cleanliness and good.

When Albany kindly lets New-York do what New-York last November declared it wanted to do, we shall aid in making our remaining eight kindergartens eighty. We need people who will give us $1,400—the cost of a kindergarten for a year. If we had $100,000 a year, it would be too little.

In our training we begin with the raw material—the embryo Anarchist, Socialist, criminal. At that age we can set the seal of civilization on what might become the body of barbarism. A dollar spent on a kindergarten is worth far more than the same amount spent on whipping posts and electric chairs.

The kindergarten is especially a woman's work. Hundreds of women give their time and sacrifice a great deal for carrying on the work. Surely the business men of New-York can well afford to give financial aid without stint.

Mr. Beaman introduced the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford as a man whose experience was valuable, because he had had charge of the first kindergartens established in the city. Dr. Rainsford spoke earnestly and rapidly, and in the pauses in his cumulation of argument was heartily applauded. He said:

The one cure for the evils we fear is education. The one way to bring better times, better civilization, better men, better women, is education.

The people who are suporting the kindergartens to-day are the poor themselves, out of all proportion to their means, because they come in contact with the needs of which the kindergarten is the best solvent.

Our schools to-day are utterly beneath contempt. They are worse, far worse, than the schools in the smallest country towns.

The kindergarten is especially admirable for providing that in which the New-York public schools are deficient—room for the child to grow. In the public schools the child is denied his birthright—room—room to live, room to learn, room to share in the beauties of nature, to learn its mysteries; room for more development.

We can't realize the misery of the child in the tenement. The kindergarten comes into the life of a child in these surroundings and says: "You shall have room to develop; you shall not be crushed by the misery and narrowness around you." The kindergarten brings beauty into the life of the child. Children are being brought up in this city without an idea of the beauties of nature. There is in the very walls of the kindergarten a beauty, a suggestion, of the odor and bloom of the world. You cannot realize what it is to curse and take from the child the idea of beauty.

There is nothing more important in the government of this great municipality than unity. The curse of all great cities is lack of unity. I know nothing so educational and suggestive of unity as the kindergarten. Its pupils are bound together. They can't play alone; they can't enjoy alone; they can't suffer alone. In every lesson taught, these children have brought home to them the idea of unity.

It is not right that this Kindergarten Association should be left to struggle alone, as it has been doing. We've got to get money to let our children grow or else will have to spend more money for clubs and prison bars.

Joseph H. Choate had to stand, bowing and smiling, for several minutes, when Chairman Beaman introduced him, with a flattering reference to his argument in the income tax case before the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Choate began with a pleasant little compliment to the ladies.

"It's only the men," he said, "who need to be converted and—convicted."

Then he continued:

This is probably the first time the Chamber of Commerce has ever been invaded by an army of women. They come, I suppose, to this great centre of commerce to offer to the great men of our commercial life an investment. Theirs is the best investment that could be found for these gentlemen, who, in their ordinary walks of life, are always looking for the best investment.

We are walking, or sleeping, or working over the crater of a volcano. The danger comes from the children being allowed to grow up to lives of ignorance, crime, and violence.

Every time one of these kindergartens is opened, no matter how vile the quarter of the city, how criminal the people, that little candle begins to shed its rays far and wide in that neighborhood. Its influence is shed not only on the children, but on their friends and families and neighbors.

The arrangements for public education are inadequate for such a great city as ours, and I don't believe you can find any other great city that in comparison does not do better than New-York.

I am not sure, however, but enough public money is spent in this city to give us all we need, if it were properly spent. I am satisfied that public money should not be spent for the furtherance of kindergarten teaching. The fact that the women of this association go among the poor is worth far more than money can buy.

The education of the public school is of the machine kind. There is not enough of the influence of the teacher on the children.

The kindergarten takes children from homes where they have no training, and fits them for such education as awaits them in the regular school classes. If there can be a general system of kindergartens maintained in the city whatever facilities of education you may afford afterward will be of double value.

The kindergarten, as I said, is the best investment of any money that people well-disposed toward their fellows can bestow. If children are allowed to grow up in evil surroundings, naturally they grow up to be criminals. Every one you get into a kindergarten, ten to one, is saved from such a fate, and it is the duty of every taxpayer to help just such objects as we are asked to help to-day.

When Mr. Choate finished speaking, Mr. Beaman did not present the next speaker, but declared that he could not pass without answer Mr. Choate's declaration that he did not believe in spending public money for the establishment of kindergartens.

"He has entirely mistaken the idea of the kindergarten," said Mr. Beaman, emphatically. "The kindergarten is not a charitable institution. It is not for the children of the poor, but for all the children.

"It is the plan of these women to sustain the kindergartens by private funds until the city wakes up to the fact that the kindergarten is as much a part of an educational system as is the grammar school.

"I am a wage worker. I don't want my children to be sent to a school for charity. I demand that the city shall take care of my children."

Mr. Beaman's reply was appreciated, for when he concluded there was a perfect storm of applause. Ex-Mayor Hewitt was next called upon, and he was presented as "Our great ex-Mayor, our good Mayor, and our friend." He said:

It is not to be denied that the close of the nineteenth century brings us to a crisis not dissimilar to that in which the eighteenth century came to an end. The French revolution was destructive of privileges. Its protest for the liberty of man was written in blood, and its results have been inscribed on every day of the nineteenth century.

The nineteenth century can be summed up in three words never to be obliterated—liberty, equality, fraternity. All that has been done is to give effect to the triumph of that revolution and revelation.

Mr. Choate has told you that the principle of government rests on education. The conclusion is that the only solvent for political trouble is education. Jefferson received the first principles of Democracy in the throes, yes, on the scenes of the French Revolution. He came home and gave to the great West that grand gift, the principle of the education of all its children.

The man who gave that great principle to New-York, De Witt Clinton, laid down the principle that all the property of the State was pledged for the education of its children.

Since 1848 conditions have been largely changed in New-York. From a city of private homes it has been converted into a city of tenement houses. One out of every 160 of our population is lodged in poorhouse, prison, or insane asylum. This situation is full of danger to property, to free government, to social order.

A falling rate in the education of the people means a rising rate in the poorhouse and prison. Can the people of New-York longer rest passive in the presence of this great danger?

The field of education has been narrowed since 1848. There has been an enormous development in manufactures in New-York, and boys and girls have been kept from school. But its most important part of the field has been left untouched, because the State has not seen fit to provide for the education of children between three and six years of age.

Remember that the child is never for a moment without education. If the child is not being trained to the good and beautiful, its education in the baleful and vicious and criminal is going on. I venture to say that the child brought to the age of six with careful training will never go astray.

It is evident that in New-York certain reforms must be made at once, regardless of cost, and that if we do not give out of private funds or if the public does not give out of taxes, the taxes will come in Anarchy, Communism, and prisons. Let the people put themselves on record at once, and declare they will have better homes for the working classes, parks and playgrounds for the children of the poor, and kindergartens for the beatification of childhood, where now it is a shocking sight to people who pass through the crowded streets of our tenement-house districts.

There is a great question that the people of to-day are trying to solve, that those who are children to-day will be called upon to solve—the question of capital and labor, or rather the question of the distribution of the proceeds of human industry. It can never be solved by a community ignorant of its rights and duties. And if a portion of the community is allowed to grow in evil, so much more difficult will the solution of the problem be. How will the solution be made? Will it be in blood or in the tribunal of reason? The decision of the people must decide.

Every great country but this has made kindergartens part of its educational system, and this country will not be safe until it follows this lead in the education of the young.

Mr. Hewitt introduced a resolution providing for a committee of three to co-operate with the Kindergarten Association, and it was adopted. Mr. Beaman has selected Mr. Hewitt for Chairman of the committee, and will announce the result later.

Before the meeting ended, Mr. Beaman read what the Tenement-house Committee had to say of kindergartens, and called attention to the fact that, while in the public schools of New-York there are but seven kindergartens, Rochester has many more, Albany is well supplied, while Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis have from forty to eighty-four each.

Among those at the meeting were Louis Windmuller, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Kate Douglass Wiggin, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Daniel S. Remsen, Miss Sarah M. Minturn, Mrs. Seth Low, Commissioner Strauss of the Board of Education, the Rev. James M. Bruce.

Mrs. Daniel M. Rollins, Charles Butler, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. Willie Jay, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, and Alfred Bishop Mason.

MITCHELL-WALSH CONTEST HEARING

More Discussion as to Witnesses Signing Their Testimony.

Those interested in the contest for the seat for the Eighth Congressional District met again yesterday afternoon with the exception of James J. Walsh.

When the first witness appeared to sign his testimony given Saturday last, Lawyer Cushing renewed the objections of Wednesday, and would have him sign a duplicate. The witness was William Maher.

Mr. Cushing (to witness)—Why do you refuse?

Mr. Mitchell—Don't answer. We have instructed the witness not to sign a duplicate. The stenographer was asked to note Mr. Cushing's objection and Notary Bower wished it to be distinctly noted that he had not directed the witness to decline to sign the duplicate, but that it was done by direction of the contestant's counsel.

P. J. Lynch next came to sign his testimony. He had some changes to make in his evidence as it appeared in the type-written copy from the stenographer.

Lawyer Cushing objected to such changes being made on the ground that the witness had already been examined and the minutes supplied were correct and that the changes suggested by him were the result of consultation with counsel for the contestant five days after the testimony was originally given.

Lawyer Rawson offered Mr. Cushing the witness for as much cross-examination as he desired, but the offer was declined.

The changes were made and type-written after which the witness was again offered for cross-examination. Mr. Cushing declined the privilege, claiming that the witness had been in consultation with the contestant and his counsel. This Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Rawson indignantly denied.

Further testimony will be taken to-morrow at noon.

Not Writing a New Novel.

Mrs. S. P. McL. Greene, the author of "Cape Cod Folks," "Vesty of the Basins," &c., about whom it was reported in the Hartford dispatches of The Times last Sunday that she was engaged in writing a new novel, sends us the following letter correcting the report:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Allow me simply to refute the statement made in your columns that I have recently been engaged in writing a new novel. For over a year I have not been occupied with any literary work whatever. I thank you for the kind intention of the notice, which had no authority from me nor any in fact—and, as you were misinformed, ask that you will do me the justice to publish this, under my name as it appears with my latest books.

S. P. McL. GREENE.

Simsbury, Conn., March 11, 1895.

MANY CLAIMANTS FOR THE MONEY

People in All Parts of the Country Want to Share in the Estate Left by Newark's Woman Recluse.

NEWARK, N. J., March 14.—There are sixteen claimants so far for the estate of Mrs. Margaret Hunter, the aged recluse who was found dead Feb. 9 in a cold, cheerless, and dirty room at 63 Fair Street. It was supposed at first that she had no relatives, but the publication of the finding of bankbooks representing $20,000 brought letters from all parts of the United States from persons who want a share of the money.

Many exorbitant bills have also been sent to ex-Senator Michael T. Barrett, who is counsel for County Physician Washington. Mrs. Ellen Kelly has one for $648. She says she attended to the old recluse's wants from Jan. 1, 1890, up to a few days before her death.

Jacob H. Fredericks, who says he is a real estate agent, has put in a claim for $1,100 for the sale of property and other services since Nov. 16, 1889.

The list of claimants up to date is as follows:

Lawyer Cowles of New-York writes for information for a client who claims to be a nephew, but whom he does not name.

John Henry Hunter, a convict in the Michigan State Prison, writes to claim the estate as the only nephew.

William F. Thomas of Gettysburg, Ga., alleges that he is a relative.

Mrs. Annie E. Thomas of Jeffersonville, Ga., claims that she is a niece.

S. H. Reid of Du Quoin, Ill., lawyer, writes that he had a relative of the same name and wants exact information.

Jessie S. Whitlock of Nevada, Miss., claims that Mrs. Hunter was a sister.

Mrs. Oliver Carter of Castle, Ontario, says she is a relative and wants some of the money when it is divided.

The law firm of McCallaghan & Halligan of Omaha writes in behalf of Peter Bogne, who claims to be a relative.

Albert Milner of St. Louis says Mrs. Hunter was his aunt.

James Hunter of Jamestown, N. D., also claims an interest in his alleged aunt's estate.

Mrs. Charles T. Smith of Gloster, Dakota, of the money.

is another alleged niece who wants a share . Mrs. Elnora Acker of Akron, Ohio, also claims the estate and wants all of it.

Daniel Hunter of St. Louis says he is a son.

J. W. Morrison of Belmont, Ky., says he can prove who all her heirs are.

D. W. Hunter of Chattanooga, Tenn., is another who claims to be an only son.

A DELIGHTFUL OCCASION

The Fifth Annual Breakfast of the Cambridge Club.

Bunches of daffodils and trails of smilax with yellow shaded candelabra decorated the tables of the Montauk Clubhouse yesterday, on the occasion of the fifth annual breakfast of the Cambridge Club of Brooklyn.

Over ninety ladies, members and guests, discussed the excellent menu prepared by the chef of the club, whose reputation in that line is established, and then drew their chairs together to enjoy the feast of reason set down to follow. Miss Love, the President, after a few words of welcome, introduced the speakers, whose remarks were interspersed by music.

Mrs. J. C. Croly, the President of the new State Federation, repsonded to "The New Woman," making a plea for the keeping of the old woman, only merging her into the new.

Mrs. Frederick Truslow, President of the Friday Afternoon Club of Brooklyn, in a graceful speech on the "Point of Contact Between Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage," urged more Americanism, and the influence of all women in putting the country above politics.

Miss Kempshall, as the founder of the club, was next introduced, voicing the idea, talked of among Brooklyn clubwomen, of a municipal federation of clubs which should give an opportunity to non-clubwomen to learn more about them, and thus like them better.

Mrs. S. T. Moore then delighted her listeners with two pen pictures, the first by her brother, F. Hopkinson Smith, the second, a dialect poem, by Ruth McEnery Stuart.

Mrs. Phila Safford of the Cambridge Club responded to "Our Younger Members" in happy vein, and Mrs. C. A. Creery, another Cambridge woman, in a speech not set down in the programme, presented the retiring President with a souvenir of the club's wooden anniversary in the shape of an olive wood bookrack.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of Sorosis spoke next, adding to her reputation of an easy speaker and a good story teller, and Mrs. Parsons, President of the Jamaica Woman's Club, followed.

A keen and witty satire which provoked constant laughter was that on "Criticism," with which Miss Charlotte Morrill of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae closed the literary programme, and the breakfast ended with the singing by the entire company of "The Star Spangled Banner."

A feature of the occasion was the exquisite dinner cards designed and presented by two of the club members. They were gayly bound volumes of the lore of India, in commemoration of the topic with which the club at its study meetings has been busy through the Winter. These were piled in varied and graceful shapes on each card, a loose ribbon holding the name of the member or guests. Among other guests were Mrs. Truman J. Backus, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Benedict, Miss Barnard, and Mrs. Lyman Abbott.

NEW BONDS ARE BEING DELIVERED

Operations Satisfy All Concerned—Assistant Secretary Curtis Here.

William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who came to this city on private matters yesterday, called at the Sub-Treasury in the afternoon and afterward at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. He talked of the new Government bonds, but there was nothing of importance to say. Syndicate operations are moving quietly and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Bonds are now delivered to all who wish them, and the temporary certificates issued for them are returning to the syndicate.

There were sales in the market of $10,000 at 120, and $100,000 at 119⅞. The market closed at 119¾ bid and 120⅜ asked.

Foreign exchange remains at the rates reached last week. Of course the syndicate will not permit it to advance materially. Indications have appeared, however, that instead of selling, bills to keep exchange in check, the syndicate may absorb and hold the money paid for bonds. If the banks should find the cash affected from this cause, interest rates would naturally advance, and money would be attracted from abroad here for loaning. Such a movement would quickly overcome any hardening tendency of exchange.

Will Test a New Naval Weapon.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—There will be a trial of a naval weapon at the army proving ground at Sandy Hook during the next few weeks. The representative of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Company was at the War Department to-day and presented for test a 3.08 calibre gun. The weapon is fired from a tripod arrangement, and wonderful rapidity, certainty, and power are claimed for it. It was recently exhibited before the German Emperor and elicited from him enthusiastic commendation.

A novel feature of the gun is its compactness when put in use. It can be packed so as to be carried by a man or strung to a horse. It is assembled quickly and fired with rapidity.

CIVIC LEAGUE, ALBANY, N. Y.

A Non-Sectarian and Non-Sectional Organization.

TO PROMOTE THE CITY'S INTERESTS

A Federation Intended to Secure Municipal Reforms by Evolution Rather Than Revolution.

ALBANY, March 14.—A non-partisan, non-sectarian, and non-sectional organization has been formed in this city, which is styled "Civic League, Albany, N. Y.," whose objects are "to advance the highest interests of the City of Albany through systematic federation of all associations and individuals willing to co-operate for the common good."

The President of this league is Melvil Dewey, and the Vice Presidents include the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, the Episcopal Bishop of Albany; Rabbi Max Schlessinger of the Temple Beth-Emeth, Judge John W. McNamara, and Mrs. James H. Ecob, wife of the Rev. Dr. Ecob of the Second Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. W. M. Brundage, who preached his last sermon as a Methodist in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church last Sunday, is in charge of the administrative work, and, with Dr. James H. Ecob, who declared his unbelief in the laws prescribed by the Presbytery during the excitement over the Dr. Briggs trial, are to be ministers of a universal or people's church, which is to be erected in Albany shortly, as the outcome of this new civic league.

The prospectus sent out by this young but energetic body states at the outset: "Many in sympathy with the objects of the league are too busy to give much time or service, but every man or woman who wishes well to Albany can give his name and the trifling annual fee of $1, and as opportunity offers, at least commend the league and its work to others likely to be interested."

Then the projectors outline the objects and plan of the organization, as follows:

We expect to effect, by organization and force of numbers, needed reforms and improvements which might not be brought about by individual effort. Much, therefore, depends on a large membership, so that the Executive Council may know what supporters they have in every election district of the city. No greater service can be rendered now than securing the co-operation of every individual and of every organization, large or small, in sympathy with our work.

Members of federated bodies which elect delegates to the league should also join as individuals, and each new member should specify the section or sections, if any, in which he feels special interest, and of whose work he would like to be kept best informed.

The Civic League is a non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-sectional federation, which invites the co-operation of every force whether organized or individual now working to advance any municipal, moral, educational, industrial, philanthropic, or other higher interest of Albany. As it thus implies, it is not so much a new society as a focalizing of existing agencies in what might be called a clearing house for these higher interests. As its essential purpose is to include all allied movements, it must provide from the first a comprehensive scheme which otherwise might seem too large and pretentious for a new body.

It hopes for better things through evolution, not revolution. It does not expect to do many large things in a short time, but it will do vastly more of certain needful work than could be done without utilizing the principle of federation which has called it into being, which gives it its name, and which promises to marshal the forces of good and focalize their influence with something of the same earnestness and persistence that frequently enable the comparatively few to carry out their selfish purposes.

Its work is both stimulative and restrictive. It will aim to encourage and help forward every practical and creditable effort for the good of Albany, and to discountenance, protest against, or actively antagonize every movement backward or downward. It is the friend of every friend of good government; it is the foe to every foe of a better Albany.

The league not only excludes no party, sect, section, or interest, but makes a special effort to have delegates from all in order that it may be fully representative. It is absolutely non-partisan and no candidate for any public office can be admitted to or retained in its membership. Yet it will doubtless largely influence local politics by its systematic organized efforts to secure the nomination by all parties only of men who thoroughly represent good citizenship.

The league is limited to no plans, but it promises that as fast as time, means, and strength allow, it will undertake the most useful work of what seems wise and practicable. Some of the suggestions already considered as being worthy of notice for the practical work of the league are:

Legislation.—City and State; charter; assessment and taxation; gas; electric lights; telephone; railroad and other franchises.

Civil Service.—Efficient application of real civil service principles. Avoidance or exposure and correction of incompetence, mismanagement, neglect, or corruption in public officers.

Enforcement of Law.—Violations of excise law; Sunday opening of saloons; hawking Sunday papers; election frauds and corrupt practices.

Public Morals.—Gambling; raffles; immoral literature; bill board indecency; social evil; intemperance.

Public Health.—Pure water, milk, and other food supplies; disposal of garbage and sewage; unclean streets; unsanitary tenements; bath houses; hospitals and dispensaries; dental and eye and ear infirmaries; trained sanitary inspectors; slaughter houses; markets; protection against accidents.

Education.—Public schools; public libraries, and reading rooms; museums and art galleries; extension courses; study clubs; popular lectures.

City Improvement.—Parks; shade trees in streets; street names and house numbers readable at night; lighting; transit.

Labor.—Hours and wages; strikes; free employment bureau for all kinds of labor.

Philanthropy.—Loan bureau to protect against pawnshop extortion; charity organization; street begging; homeless children; waifs; unemployed; lodging houses; clearing house for gifts of clothing, fuel, food, books, or anything valuable to be given to or sold for the benefit of the poor.

CHARGES AGAINST ASSESSOR KURTH

Brooklyn Officials Will Not Disclose Their Nature at Present.

The official actions of Assessor Augustus Kurth of Brooklyn are being investigated by Corporation Counsel McDonald, as a result of the presentation to Mayor Schieren by William Harkness, President of the Board of Assessors, of certain statements regarding Mr. Kurth.

What they are Mr. Harkness and Mayor Schieren refuse to disclose at present. Mr. Kurth says he has heard nothing about the matter.

Corporation Counsel McDonald, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"There was a conference at the Mayor's office between Mr. Harkness, the Mayor, and myself, on the subject of some charges that had been made against Assessor Kurth. The matter was referred to me to make some inquiries, which I am now having made, and until I ascertain the results of those inquiries I do not think it is right that anything further should be said about the matter."

Assessor Kurth was appointed in 1880 by Controller Steinmetz, and City Auditor Ammerman and reappointed by Mayor Chapin and Mayor Boody. He is Vice President of the Germania Savings Bank and an independent Democrat.

Want to Give Sacred Living Pictures.

Miss K. Tedford Hickie and Miss Margaret Lehmann of 123 West Twenty-first Street called on Confidential Clerk Burrows of the Mayor's office yesterday, and applied for a permit to give "sacred living pictures" Sunday night. They said they had appeared in living pictures in Hoboken, but had not been paid. Mr. Burrows said he did not believe the Mayor could help them.

A WATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Cleveland Shows His Appreciation of Capt. Stenger's Attempt to Save Life.

From President Cleveland to Capt. G. Stenger, for heroic efforts to rescue crew of American schooner Maggie E. Wells, Jan. 14, 1894.

Such is the inscription on a magnificent gold watch which was yesterday presented to the commander of the Netherlands American Line steamship Amsterdam. Capt. Stenger fell in with the foundering schooner during a heavy January gale, and made every effort to rescue the crew. Six of his men were drowned in the attempt.

The following letter, addressed to George O. Glovis, the Netherlands American agent in Washington, accompanied the President's memento:

I have the pleasure of, in connection with your letter of Jan. 26 last, to transmit herewith a gold watch and chain, the former suitably engraved, presented by the President to Capt. G. Stenger of the Netherlands-American Steamship Company for his gallant and heroic endeavors to rescue the crew of the American schooner Maggie E. Wells on Jan. 14, 1894.

The department will be pleased to have you transmit this testimonial to Capt. Stenger, through the agents of the Netherlands-American Line. Very respectfully,

W. Q. GRESHAM.

The presentation address was made by F. Wilminck, representing the agents of the line.

Work for Too Little Money and Beer.

The inquiry as to the right of sixteen members of a German band to land in New-York was begun on Ellis Island yesterday. The musicians arrived Monday, in the steerage of the Cunarder Umbria.

It is urged by the Apollo Musical Union that these wandering musicians come for the Summer picnic trade, and that they work for $5 a night and a keg of beer, thereby causing much distress to the naturalized American musicians, who demand twice as much money and two kegs of beer for a night's work.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for St. Kitts, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore. (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre. (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena and Costa Rica via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Herschell, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Herschell";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 20, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Australia with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 8, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SPECIAL TOUR TO THE WEST INDIES AND SPANISH MAIN.

FIRST TRIP TO THE TROPICS OF THE NEW

ATLAS LINE

S. S. "ALLEGHANY,"

To leave New-York, Saturday, March 23,

SPECIAL CRUISE OF 25 DAYS, $125.

Visiting Jamaica, Spanish Main, and Mosquito Coast, returning to New-York, via Jamaica. For particulars and illustrated pamphlet address PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 23, 2 P.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 30, 6 AM.

Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $115. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Amsterdam, March 16, 1895, Sat., 1 P. M.
S. S. Werkendam, March 23, 1895, Sat., 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 3, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, April 16. MIOWERA, May 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, via JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, March 15
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, March 19
SEMINOLE.....Friday, March 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. Sou. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASLAGEN, E. A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTS[illegible] OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

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I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 AM. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM
Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

To Southampton, (London,) and BREMEN.

Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Saale, Tues., May 14 | Fulda, Sat., June 22
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Spree....Tues., June 25
Fulda, Sat., May 25 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Trave, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 | Trave....Sat., July 6
Havel....Thurs., June 6 | Saale.....Tues., July 9
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Lahn.....Tues., July 16

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
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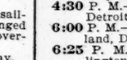

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Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM

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